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GENERAL

3844. Bulygin, I. A., & Golodov, I. I. *Přítidesiat'letie ucheniia o vysshei nervnoi deiatel'nosti*. (The 50th anniversary of the theory of higher nervous activity.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1952, 38(3), 404-412.—Summaries are provided of the papers read at the Fifteenth Conference on Problems of Higher Nervous Activity, Dedicated to the 50th Anniversary of Academician I. P. Pavlov's Theory of Conditioned Reflexes, held in Leningrad, April 2-5, 1952. These papers include reports of research on the "two signal systems," pathology of higher nervous activity, sleep therapy, types of nervous system, as well as criticism of American work.—*I. D. London*.

3845. Onians, Richard Broxton. *The origins of European thought: about the body, the mind, the soul, the world, time, and fate*. Cambridge, Eng.: The University Press, 1951. xvii, 547 p. \$9.00.—As a classical scholar Onians became interested in the beliefs expressed in Greek and Roman literature concerning the problems indicated in the title. About one half of the present volume is devoted to considering the relations between psychological processes and the functioning of such bodily organs as the brain, heart, liver, marrow, diaphragm, chest.—*J. R. Kantor*.

3846. Rank, Otto. *The myth of the birth of the hero; a psychological interpretation of mythology. The trauma of birth*. New York: Robert Brunner, 1952. 100 p. xv, 224 p. \$6.50 set.—Reprints of these 2 volumes long out of print.

3847. Tatarkiewicz, Wladyslaw. (*U. Warsaw, Poland*.) *Psychological hedonism*. *Synthese*, n.d., 8, 409-425.—This is a somewhat shortened chapter from the author's book "On happiness," published in 1947 in Poland. The author outlines the history of psychological hedonism, as distinct from ethical hedonism, reviews its 6 varieties, discusses its merits and nature as well as the relation between pursuing happiness and reaching it.—*M. Choynowski*.

3848. Tyson, Robert. (*Hunter Coll., New York*.) *Science challenges disaster*. *Sci. Teach.*, 1951, 18(5), 247-248.—Science is a target for criticism in the unsettled world, because it is believed to be materialistic, responsible for destructive weapons, and lacking in social consciousness. The author points out that such criticism can be answered and suggests the importance of the science of psychology in understanding the attitudes.—*C. M. Louttit*.

THEORY & SYSTEMS

3849. Alexander, Franz. (*Inst. for Psychoanalysis, Chicago, Ill.*) *Three fundamental dynamic*

principles of the mental apparatus and of the behavior of living organisms. *Dialectica*, 1951, 5, 239-245.—The behavior of living organisms is governed by (1) the principle of stability, concerning the homeostasis equilibrium within the organism which is continuously disturbed by the process of life and by changing environmental influences, (2) the principle of economy or inertia, concerning the adaptive functions of the ego, and (3) the principle of surplus energy, relating to the energy which is not needed to maintain life and which is the source of all sexual activity. French summary.—*M. Choynowski*.

3850. Alexander, Franz. (*664 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.*) *Werte und Wissenschaft*. (Values and knowledge.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1952, 5, 662-667.—The moral attitude of man can be understood from psychoanalytical theory as psychological manifestations of biological maturation. According to the author altruism has a biological foundation. Moral phenomena can be explained partially as adjustment mechanism and partly as manifestations of biological and psychological maturation which permits the organism to use some of his energy not only for his own growth and self preservation, but also for the preservation and well being of others.—*E. Barschak*.

3851. Anderson, Camilla M. (*VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Salt Lake City, Utah*.) *The self-image: a theory of dynamics of behavior*. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1952, 36, 227-244.—Utilizing an analytical yet somewhat eclectic approach Anderson has formulated "a concept of the dynamics of behavior" that is comprehensive, practical and simple. The author expresses this concept in the central theme, "The pattern of life of every individual is a living out of his self-image." Explaining the dynamics of the self-image it is indicated that here the psyche and soma are united "in a common language and conceptual thinking, so that it is tractable and meaningful. . . ." The value of this concept as contrasted with those offered by psychological schools is considered.—*M. A. Seidenfeld*.

3852. Bartlett, Francis H. *Marxism and the psychoanalytic theory of the unconscious*. *Sci. & Soc.*, 1951-52, 16, 44-52.—A discussion of the relation of the conscious and unconscious from the Marxist point of view. "There is a distinction between one's conscious being which is an objective reality and a consciousness of one's being which is a reflection of this reality." And if one is not conscious of the nature of his own activity, this does not mean, as Freudians think, that this activity is governed by "repressed" impulses or ideas.—*M. Choynowski*.

3853. Bergler, Edmund. *The superego*. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1952. x, 367 p. \$6.75.—The superego, or conscience, is dichotomized into a conscious and unconscious conscience. This book treats of the latter. This inner, or unconscious, conscience is conceived of as a torturing, power wielding monster controlling the personality. The author treats of the development of this conscience, its methods of manifesting itself, and psychoanalytic theory and therapy in light of what we know of it.—*J. A. Stern*.

3854. Buhler, Charlotte. (U. California, Berkeley.) *Maturation and motivation*. *Dialectica*, 1951, 5, 312-361.—The prevalent concepts of maturation and motivation are reviewed, the mutual relationship of maturation and motivation is discussed in an attempt to integrate aspects of developmental and clinical child psychology, some of the basic Freudian theoretical concepts are scrutinized. 3 conclusions are reached: Homeostasis is not identical with relaxation from all tension, but is the maintenance of an optimum state of tension, varying with the individual; deferral of need satisfaction can be unlearned and unimposed; the growth and reproduction processes cannot be understood as by-products of homeostatic and adaptation processes. 66 references. French summary.—*M. Choynowski*.

3855. Bykov, K. M. *Uchenie I. P. Pavlova i sovremennoe estestvoznanie*. (Pavlov's theory and the contemporary natural science.) Moscow: Medgiz, 1952. 36 p. 80kop.—A short review of the significance of the theory of conditioned reflexes for physiology, psychology, biology, medicine and other sciences, including philosophy.—*M. Choynowski*.

3856. Clapp, Chester Dillingham. *Two levels of unconscious awareness*. *Dissert. Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 214-215.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Michigan, 1952. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 59 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 3479.

3857. De Greeff, E. (U. Louvain, Belgium.) *Les modes de rattachements instinctifs, fonctions incorruptibles*. (The modes of instinctive attachments, incorruptible functions.) *Dialectica*, 1951, 5, 377-392.—Some basic mechanisms automatically connect the individual with the social and cosmic environment without any conscious or voluntary effort. Melancholic depressions and the feelings of strangeness and loneliness are typical disorders of these mechanisms, have a neural basis in the diencephalic region and may be influenced by shock therapies. Instead of the Freudian conception of the Instinct-Reality dichotomy, the author proposes to substitute the antagonism of 2 internal attitudes, the sympathy-attitude and the defense-attitude. The cerebral cortex and the higher mental functions make the individual aware of his basic attitudes. English summary.—*M. Choynowski*.

3858. Dingle, Herbert. *The logical status of psycho-analysis*. *Analysis*, 1949, 9, 63-66.—In this rejoinder to Toulmin's paper (see 27: 3871) the author suggests that "psychoanalytic explanations"

are essentially the same as physical explanations. There is no fundamental difference between sense-data and the various wishes, fears, etc., that psychoanalysis deals with. All are data of experience susceptible of the rational correlation with one another on the same footing as sights and sounds.—*M. Choynowski*.

3859. Flew, Anthony. (Christ Church, Oxford, Eng.) *Psycho-analytic explanation*. *Analysis*, 1949, 10, 8-15.—The author, taking as his text 2 chapters from Freud, tries to support and develop the main thesis of Toulmin's article (see 27: 3871). Psychoanalytic explanations are "motive" not "causal" explanations and "these two sorts of explanation are so radically different that they are not, and could never be, rivals. They answer completely different questions which are raised in completely different contexts."—*M. Choynowski*.

3860. French, Thomas M. (Inst. for Psychoanalysis, Chicago, Ill.) *The integrative process*. *Dialectica*, 1951, 5, 246-256.—In this article, summarizing some conclusions of the author's book *Integration of Behavior*, he analyses 2 essential components of behavior, namely, motivation and insight, and presents his thesis that "in irrational behavior the integrative mechanisms that must be postulated to account for rational behavior have undergone fragmentation, followed usually by partial reintegrations of some of the fragments." French summary.—*M. Choynowski*.

3861. Hardie, W. F. R. (Oxford U., Eng.) *Mr. Toulmin on the explanation of human conduct*. *Analysis*, 1950, 11, 1-8.—Critical discussion of difficulties inherent in Toulmin's (see 27: 3871) distinction of 3 logically distinct types of explanation of human conduct.—*M. Choynowski*.

3862. Heyer, G. R. *Tiefenpsychologie als Grenzwissenschaft*. (Depth psychology as a frontier science.) In *Speer, Ernst. Die Vorträge der 2. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1951*, (see 27: 4312), 41-62.—Exclusively mechanistic and causal thinking, as evidenced in the libido theory, is considered an insufficient conceptual basis for depth psychology; psychoanalysis, partially a biological science, has developed a realization of subject-object relationships and a multidimensional approach.—*C. T. Bever*.

3863. Knight, Margaret. (National Inst. Industrial Psychology, London.) *Consciousness and the brain*. *Sci. News*, 1952, No. 25, 97-104.—Mental processes are accompanied by brain-processes, and there is a good deal of evidence that they are dependent on brain-processes. But there is a school of thought claiming that the brain-dependence view involves a logical contradiction, since if all our thoughts are produced by purely physical causes, which are quite blind, there would be no ground for believing that any of our conclusions, including the materialist philosophy, is true. The author argues that this argument is fallacious. "We need not distrust the conclusion merely because it depends on brain-processes; any more than, for similar reasons,

we need distrust the results of calculations worked out by machines."—*M. Choynowski.*

3864. Lane, Michael. *The conscious and the unconscious in human behavior.* *Sci. & Soc.*, 1951, 15, 303-312.—Develops the Marxist position towards the problem of the conscious and the unconscious. The source of psychic phenomena is in the interaction between the active subject (a part of the material world) and the world outside him. Consciousness is an active process, a subjective reflection of objective reality.—*M. Choynowski.*

3865. MacCrone, I. D. (*U. Witwatersrand, South Africa.*) *Perspective in psychology.* *Proc. S. Afr. Psychol. Ass.*, 1951, No. 2, 8-11.—The problem of clearly delimiting the field of psychology raises a number of questions. The author considers and rejects purely neurophysiological or S-R theories. He looks with favor on "the behaving organism as perceptually-purposive activity which is essentially goal-directed so that each response becomes intelligible in its context as a means-to-end response." Finally, the author supports a theory of conscious behavior at a self related level.—*C. M. Louttit.*

3866. Maslow, A. H. (*Brandeis U., Waltham, Mass.*) *Higher needs and personality.* *Dialectica*, 1951, 5, 257-265.—According to the author's holistic-dynamic conception of human motivation, various "higher" needs (for safety, for belongingness and love, for importance, for respect, self-esteem, independence, for information, for understanding, for a frame of reference or values, for beauty, for self-actualization) are as basic as are the usually accepted physiological needs. This view has many important consequences, some of which, as for instance that the dichotomy between cognitive and conative is false and must be resolved, are presented. 26 references. French summary.—*M. Choynowski.*

3867. Meehl, Paul. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) *A most peculiar paradox.* *Phil. Stud.*, 1950, 1, 47-48.—A paradox, proposed by the author, concerns the peculiar consequences of the supposition that a parallelism between completely deterministic physical (brain-state) series and the phenomenal (mind-state) series has been interrupted so that the subject experiences a phenomenal state different from that which has been invariably correlated with the present brain-state. He could neither "remember" this miracle, nor say or write anything about it.—*M. Choynowski.*

3868. Murray, H. A. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) *Some basic psychological assumptions and conceptions.* *Dialectica*, 1951, 5, 266-292.—In this paper the author presents a set of assumptions and conceptions, forming building material for a conceptual system of psychology, and divided into general propositions (seat of personality, duration of personality, proceedings of personality, fields, interpersonal proceedings, serials of personality, periods of personality, personality as a whole, transformations of personality, subjective and objective facts for the formulation of a personality) and motiva-

tional concepts (energetic processes, mode needs, mental needs, creative needs, negative needs, proactive, reactive, proreactive, reproactive needs, diffuse and focal needs, cathections, overt and covert needs, gratuities, perpotency of needs, attitudes, interests, values). 9 references. French summary.—*M. Choynowski.*

3869. Peters, Richard. (*U. London, Eng.*) *Cure, cause and motive.* *Analysis*, 1950, 10, 103-109.—The author critically comments on articles by Toulmin (see 27: 3871) and Flew (see 27: 3859), analyzing the notion of a cure and possible reasons of a failure in psychoanalytical cure, and pointing out the weak points of Flew's distinction between "motives" and "causes."—*M. Choynowski.*

3870. Starr, Albert. *Psychoanalysis and the fiction of the unconscious.* *Sci. & Soc.*, 1951, 15, 129-143.—This is a criticism of the concept of unconscious mental forces from the materialist Marxian standpoint. The Freudian theory of the "unconscious" is a limited and distorted reflection of the nature of capitalist society. The concept of unconscious mental forces should be discarded as an unnecessary artificial construct. The source of psychic phenomena should be placed not within the individual in the form of instincts or desires, but in the external world, according to the Marxian principle of reflection.—*M. Choynowski.*

3871. Toulmin, Stephen. *The logical status of psycho-analysis.* *Analysis*, 1948, 9, 23-29.—Our troubles with the proper understanding of psychoanalysis arise from thinking of it too much on the analogy of the natural sciences. We are accustomed to giving at least 3 logically distinct types of explanation of human conduct: the "stated reason" (pertaining to one's own behavior), the "reported reason" (pertaining to someone's behavior) and the "causal explanation." Psychoanalytic explanation, seeking motives of conduct, is a fourth type and may be accepted as "correct," even though the "facts" cited as causes never occurred. "The kernel of Freud's discovery is the introduction of a technique in which the psychotherapist begins by studying the motives for, rather than the causes of neurotic behavior."—*M. Choynowski.*

3872. Vetter, August. *Strukturanalyse und Tiefenpsychologie.* (Structural analysis and depth psychology.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1951, 5, 509-522.—"Characterology," like psychoanalysis, attempts to understand the whole personality. Also Krueger in his "Struckturelehre" had attempted to do that and so did Jaensch from the point of view of typology. There are, however, deep differences between psychoanalysis, characterology and the other "Ganzheit" types of psychology. Psychoanalysis derived from the medical profession and focuses on the neurosis. The other types of "Ganzheit" schools of thought have a philosophical background not limited by the main purpose of therapy.—*E. Barschak.*

(See also abstracts 3879, 4659)

METHODS & APPARATUS

3873. Clark, Brant, & Graybiel, Ashton. (U. S. Naval School of Aviation Medicine, Pensacola, Fla.) A device to manipulate and to indicate the position of remote test objects in studies of visual space perception. *U. S. Naval Sch. Aviat. Med.*, 1951, Proj. No. NM 001 059.01.26, 2 p.—This paper describes a device which makes it possible to have the subject and the experimenter control a distant test object independently and at the same time have an accurate record of the position of the target at any moment during an experiment. The advantages of these particular arrangements are cited.—D. E. Walton.

3874. Taylor, William S. (Smith Coll., Northampton, Mass.) Notehand for psychologists. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 476.—A notehand system is briefly described aimed to facilitate psychological writing by improved abbreviations.—R. Mathias.

3875. Thorpe, W. H. (Cambridge U., Eng.) The definition of some terms used in animal behavior studies. *Bull. Animal Behav.*, 1951, No. 9, 34-40.—In an attempt to standardize terms referring to basic concepts and phenomena of animal behavior a round table conference of biologists and psychologists was held at Cambridge July 18-22, 1949. The article contains definitions of terms relating to elementary behavior patterns, instincts and learning.—L. I. O'Kelly.

3876. Wendt, Paul R. (San Francisco (Calif.) State Coll.) Development of an eye camera for use with motion pictures. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1952, 66(7), No. 339, v, 18 p.—A modification of the Brandt camera "to permit photographing eye movements in 2 dimensions by the corneal-reflection method while the subject is viewing a motion picture," is described.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

3877. Wilkinson, D. H. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) Flight recorders: a technique for the study of bird navigation. *J. exp. Biol.*, 1950, 27, 192-197.—A device is described which permits the experimenter to estimate how much of the time between a bird's release and return has been spent in flying. In flight, a shutter is opened which allows alpha particles emitted from a radioactive source to fall on a photographic plate. By counting the number of individual tracks the time spent in flight may be accurately estimated.—B. Weiss.

(See also abstract 4000)

NEW TESTS

(See abstract 4261)

STATISTICS

3878. Bennett, Joseph Ford. A method for determining the dimensionality of a set of rank-orders. *Dissert. Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 213.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Michigan, 1951. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 54 p., \$1.00. University Microfilm, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 3469.

3879. Coombs, Clyde H. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) A theory of psychological scaling. *Univ. Mich. Engng Res. Inst. Bull.*, 1951, No. 34, vi, 94 p.—The construction of a psychological theory which defines the information contained in the responses of individuals to stimuli is described. This has been accomplished by abstracting certain properties of behavior which are invariant over content. These have been classified and quantified in a theory of data which, with the quasi-formal basis hypothesized here, determines the genotypic inferences which may be made from manifest behavior. Aspects of the metatheory of measurement; the problem of psychological measurement; definitions and postulates; genotypic parameters; phenotypic parameters; the area of joint scales; the unfolding technique; and implications for the law of comparative judgment are discussed. 25 references.—G. C. Carter.

3880. Dudek, Frank J. (U. Nebraska, Lincoln.) Determining "chance success" when a specific number of items are sorted into discrete categories. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 251-256.—2 statistical problems, growing out of experimental situations encountered in research on the Szondi Test, are considered in detail. The problems are: (1) How many correct pairings can be expected by chance in a situation where an individual must pair a given number of items with a like number of categories? (2) What type of distribution can one expect when there are several sets of similar items placed into a specified number of categories (with all sets intermixed randomly)? Solutions are presented, and applications discussed.—F. Costin.

3881. Hearon, John Z. A note on the equations of conditioned reflex. *Bull. math. Biophys.*, 1951, 14, 23-26.—An alternative method is suggested for integrating a certain differential equation associated with a conditioning process, where the stimulus is presented in the form of a "square wave," i.e., is of constant intensity during an interval of time followed by no stimulus during the next interval, etc. A solution is also given where the stimulus is a rectified sine wave.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*).

3882. Keats, J. A. A statistical theory of objective test scores. Melbourne: Australian Council for Educational Research, 1951. 48 p. 7s6d.—Test scores commonly tend to have Polya or beta distributions, which are frequently distinctly non-normal. Implications for test-standardization procedures are discussed. Statistical techniques that assume normality or independence of mean and variance are not applicable to test scores. The Kuder-Richardson reliability coefficient is criticized and a new coefficient suggested. A nonparametric significance test for the Kuder-Richardson reliability coefficient is derived by showing that test scores can be considered as the sums of ranks.—F. M. Lord.

3883. Levinsohn, S. A note on Rapoport's approximate formula for the input-output curve in the case of bilateral pre-inhibition. *Bull. math. Biophys.*, 1951, 13, 39-40.—The accuracy of an approximation method used in a certain input-output problem of

randomized stimuli is evaluated. The curves derived from it are shown to be close approximations to those derived by a statistically "exact" method.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

3884. Rao, C. Radhakrishna. *Advanced statistical methods in biometric research*. New York: Wiley, 1952, xvii, 390 p. \$7.50.—The first 2 chapters of the text are introductory and deal with modern algebra and the theory of distributions. Chapters follow which cover applications of the least squares technique in the estimation of parameters and tests of linear hypotheses, certain applications of the method of maximum likelihood, problems of specification and associated tests of homogeneity, tests of homogeneity of variances and covariances, a detailed treatment of multivariate analysis, and a theory of inference in classificatory problems is developed.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

3885. Williams, C. B. (*Rothamstead Experimental Station, Eng.*) *Statistics as an aid to literary studies*. *Sci. News*, 1952, No. 24, 99-106.—This is a short discussion of the application of statistics to the study of literature, as exemplified by Yule's analysis of *De Imitatione Christi*, Wake's of the Pauline Epistles, or the author's own of Shaw, Wells, and Chesterton.—*M. Choynowski.*

(See also abstract 4675)

REFERENCE WORKS

3886. Buros, Oscar Krisen. (Ed.) *Classified index of tests and reviews in the Fourth Mental Measurements Yearbook*. Highland Park, N. S.: Gryphon Press, 1953. 60 p. Gratis.—A classified bibliography of 830 tests and a list of test publishers preprinted from the *Fourth Mental Measurements Yearbook*.—*C. M. Louttit.*

3887. Kline, Milton V. (Ed.) (*500 Riverdale Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.*) *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis*. New York: The Woodrow Press, Inc. Vol. 1, No. 1, January, 1953. Quarterly. \$6.00 per year; single issues \$2.00.—This "Journal publishes only original research papers dealing with hypnosis in psychology, psychiatry, the medical and dental specialties and allied areas of science. Articles include clinical and experimental studies, discussions of theory, significant historical and cultural material and related data. It is the purpose of this Journal to present in an integrated manner the best research in scientific hypnosis and to encourage and support continued research." Abbr.: *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*.

3888. Niigata University. Faculty of Education. (Eds.) *Kyōiku kagaku*. (Science of Education). Niigata: Author. Vol. 1, No. 1, July, 1951.—Articles in educational research including educational psychology. In Japanese with English abstracts. Abbr.: *Kyōiku kagaku*.

3889. Salim, Emilio José. (Ed.) *Revista da Universidade Católica de São Paulo*. São Paulo, Brasil: Universidade Católica de São Paulo, Vol. 1, No. 1, January, 1952. Quarterly. Cr \$70 annually; Cr \$20 single issue.—A general journal with articles

on a variety of subjects. Vol. 2, No. 4, 1952 contains the *Boletim do Instituto de Psicologia Experimental e Educacional*, 1952, Vol. 1, No. 1. Abbr.: *Rev. Univ. católica, São Paulo*.

ORGANIZATIONS

3890. American Psychological Association. Board of Directors. New Associates of the American Psychological Association. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 36-42.—A list of 1,417 persons elected to associate membership as of January 1, 1952 is given.—*R. J. Mathias.*

3891. International Psycho-Analytical Association. Report on the seventeenth International Psycho-Analytical Congress. . . . *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1952, 33, 249-332.—This issue of the journal is devoted to official reports including proceedings (and abstracts of papers) of the 17th meeting at Amsterdam, August 5 to 9, 1951; reports from component societies; training activities, including descriptions of 23 Training Institutes recognized by the Association; and a list of members of the Association.—*C. M. Louttit.*

HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

3892. ———. Anna Freud. *Rev. Psicoanal.*, B. Aires, 1950, 7, Frontispiece.—Portrait.

3893. ———. S. D. Porteus. *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1952, 2, 181.—Portrait.

3894. ———. Vvedenskii, N. E. *Zh. Nervopat. Psikiat.*, 1952, 52(4), 2.—Portrait.

3895. Agrell, Jan. *Psykologiens utveckling i Sverige fram till 1930-talet*. (The development of psychology in Sweden up to 1930.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1952, 4, 118-132.—A survey of the development of psychology in Sweden shows that during the 18th century different continental psychological points of view were transferred to this country. The beginning of the 19th century brought a more eclectic way of thinking which was soon followed by the all-dominating influence of Hegelian speculative philosophy. From the middle of the century the Boström-school was dominating, until due to the work of R. Geijer it was followed by a more modern point of view, influenced by experimental psychology from the beginning of the 1880's. The first generation of psychologists has to a large extent been influenced by the teaching of Geijer. About 1900 experimental methods were introduced by Alrutz, partly under the inspiration of contemporary physiology. Jaederholm and Anderberg, pupils of Herrlin, take up studies of intelligence, and from their work goes out the line followed by Swedish psychology of today.—*M. L. Reymer.*

3896. Buchthal, Fritz. Sir Charles Sherrington. *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1952, 27, 1-4.—Portrait and obituary.

3897. Dale, H. H. Professor E. D. Adrian. *EEG Clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 373-376.—A brief review of Adrian's numerous and wide-ranging contributions to the physiology of the brain. Portrait.—*C. E. Henry.*

3898. Delay, Jean. (*Faculté de Médecine de Paris.*) Ribot et le Jacksonisme. (Ribot and Jacksonism.) *Dialectica*, 1951, 5, 413-444.—In this both historical and theoretical study the author presents the main tenets of Jackson and his French followers and shows conclusively that the neo-Jacksonian conception of mind and mental diseases had been anticipated by Ribot, who, though now entirely forgotten, started scientific psychology in France in the last quarter of 19th century. "Not only did Ribot persistently refer to Jackson in his analysis of memory, will, personality, and affective life disturbances, but he also—in agreement with future Freudian postulates—gave prominent importance to instinct, dynamic unconscious, or childhood experiences." English summary.—*M. Choynowski.*

3899. Fedotov, D. D. Iustin Evdokimovich Dīd'kovskii. *Zh. Nevropat. Psikhiat.*, 1952, 52(8), 76-78.—The life and activity of the Russian psychiatrist, Dīd'kovskii, who made his contributions to his field in the first half of the 19th century.—*I. D. London.*

3900. Rabinovich, M. Ėpizod iz obshchestvennoi deiatel'nosti I. P. Pavlova (1905 g.). (An episode from the social activity of I. P. Pavlov (1905).) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1952, 38(3), 365-367.—An incident out of Pavlov's life is narrated to demonstrate that Pavlov "played . . . a positive role in the history of the [Russian] student movement and in the growth of dissatisfaction with the reactionary [Tsarist] regime on the part of the progressive professorial class. . . ."—*I. D. London.*

3901. Taylor, J. G. Hugh Adam Reyburn. *Proc. S. Afr. Psychol. Ass.*, 1950, No. 1, 4-6.—Obituary and portrait.

3902. Timofeev, N. N. Pamfāti Ivana Mikhailovicha Balinskogo. (To the memory of Ivan Mikhailovich Balinskii.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikhiat.*, 1952, 52(7), 3-13.—A survey of the life and contributions of the "father of Russian psychiatry," Balinskii, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his death.—*I. D. London.*

3903. Vasil'ev, L. L. Nikolai Evgen'evich Vvedenskii, ego zhizn' i uchenie. (Nikolai Evgen'evich Vvedenskii, his life and theory.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikhiat.*, 1952, 52(4), 3-11.—A short account of Vvedenskii's life and chief theoretical contributions.—*I. D. London.*

3904. Weigand, Paul. Psychological types in Friedrich Schiller and William James. *J. Hist. Ideas*, 1952, 13, 376-383.—James' theory of psychological types, as presented in his *Pragmatism*, bears a striking resemblance to that expounded by Friedrich Schiller in his essay *Ueber naive und sentimentalische Dichtung*. The author analyses several citations from both Schiller and James and discusses possible explanations. It is difficult to determine whether James was under the direct influence of Schiller's essay, but their concepts (tender-minded and tough-minded, idealist and realist) obviously belong to the same category of type-theories.—*M. Choynowski.*

PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

3905. American Psychological Association. Division of Counseling and Guidance. Committee on Counselor Training. The practicum training of counseling psychologists. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 182-188.—The committee report discusses: (1) Needs for and objectives of practicum training in counseling; (2) Levels of prepracticum and practicum training; (3) Prerequisite education; (4) The nature of the practicum experience; (5) Establishing and operating a practicum training program.—*R. Mathias.*

3906. American Psychological Association. Division of Counseling and Guidance. Committee on Counselor Training. Recommended standards for training counseling psychologists at the doctorate level. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 175-181.—This proposal for training standards by action of the membership at the 1951 annual business meeting is an official statement of the Division. The proposal deals specifically with: (1) Role and functions of counseling psychologists, (2) Selection of students, (3) Graduate training, (4) Tentative time allotments to areas of training. Further study should also be made of such matters as post-doctoral training and relationships to other specialties.—*R. Mathias.*

3907. American Psychological Association. Education and Training Board. Educational issues in psychology; a report of the February 1952 Conference. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 456-460.—A few problems under consideration by the APA Education and Training Board are discussed in some detail. These include: (1) Training for professional work below the doctoral level, (2) The undergraduate curriculum, (3) A core curriculum for doctoral programs, (4) Practicum training, (5) Teaching psychology to other professions, (6) Evaluation of clinical training programs and practicum agencies. 7 other issues under consideration at present are also mentioned.—*R. Mathias.*

3908. Bachrach, Arthur J. (*U. Virginia, Charlottesville.*) Clinical cooperation between psychiatrists and psychologists. *Neuropsychiatry*, 1952, 2, 78-85.—Practically the shortage of psychotherapists among physicians and ethically the high standards of professionally affiliated psychologists suggest that clinical psychologists have a most responsible place in the field of mental health.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

3909. Cook, Stuart W., & Raimy, Victor C. A new education and training structure for the APA. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 3-6.—In the fall of 1952, the Council of Representatives created an Education and Training Board. The 10-man coordinating body consists of 5 members-at-large plus the chairmen of committees on (1) undergraduate education, (2) subdoctoral education, (3) doctoral education, (4) practicum training, and (5) psychology in other professional schools. Committee changes resulting from creation of the Education and Training Board are discussed. The Education and Training Board

solicits comments and suggestions from APA members.—*R. Mathias.*

3910. Dayal, Ishwar. Psychological research. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, Baroda, 1952, 10, 18-22.—According to the opinions expressed by the author, psychological research should be divided into two groups: (1) basic research and (2) research on general social problems. He further suggests that the research should be dynamic and that the pragmatic value should determine the problem for investigation. Emphasis should be placed on problems requiring immediate attention as well as upon those problems of theoretical value.—*C. Schmehl.*

3911. Engle, T. L. (Indiana U., Fort Wayne.) Teaching of psychology in high schools. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 31-35.—A survey was made to assess the extent to which and the conditions under which psychology is taught as a separate subject in high schools in the U. S. Information is given showing: (1) states in which psychology is taught as a separate subject in high school, (2) sizes of high schools in which psychology is taught, (3) the course in psychology—objectives, credits granted, texts utilized, (4) qualifications of teachers. Most high school psychology courses deal with mental hygiene in its broadest aspects. Since many students are introduced to psychology courses in high school, teachers should have opportunities for specific training pertinent to their work with adolescents.—*R. Mathias.*

3912. Filer, Richard Nelson. The clinician's personality and his case reports. *Dissert. Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 216-217.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Michigan, 1952. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 105 p., \$1.31, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 3494.

3913. Foster, Austin. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.), Benton, Arthur L., & Rabin, A. I. The internship in clinical psychology: three alternative plans. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 7-13.—In collaboration with the APA Committee on Training in Clinical Psychology the authors have outlined 3 plans. The first plan (Foster's) suggests a 2-year academic program followed by an internship of 2 years. The second plan (Benton's) suggests a fourth-year internship after the dissertation is nearly completed. The third plan (Rabin's) emphasizes that the internship be served before the completion of the doctorate. It is emphasized in this connection that "a great deal can be lost by divorcing the academy from the clinic, the training program from internship, theory from practice."—*R. Mathias.*

3914. Freeburne, Cecil M. (Bowling Green State U., Ohio.) A practice teaching program for MA candidates in psychology. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 22-23.—A limited practice teaching course was offered in 1948-49 to MA candidates. In 3 years the course has proven its value. The reactions of students and the procedures utilized in the course are described.—*R. Mathias.*

3915. Harper, A. Edwin, Jr. A note on the teaching of experimental psychology. *J. Educ. Psychol.*,

Baroda, 1952, 10, 10-12.—This is a brief outline of the plan used by Dr. Langfeld at Princeton for conducting a course in experimental psychology. At the conclusion, the student has learned not only as a Subject but also has invaluable information with respect to handling apparatus, the effect of minor changes in technique, individual differences and their significance and the value of statistical analysis. These, in addition to intangible experiences are of inestimable value.—*C. Schmehl.*

3916. Holt, Robert R., & Luborsky, Lester. (Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.) Research in the selection of psychiatrists: a second interim report. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1952, 16, 125-135.—The task of selecting psychiatric residents is exceedingly complex, but some of the methods used in the research program of the Menninger School of Psychiatry show promise in weeding out the least desirable applicants. Further data are given on the original experimental design and on the more elaborate design initiated 2 years ago. Present indications are that the validity of the special techniques worked out by the research project will be lower than was originally estimated.—*W. A. Varvel.*

3917. London, Ivan D., (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.); Murchinson, Carl; & Hunter, W. S., No comment necessary! *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 192-195.—An article by Georgii Gulia (*Literaturnaya Gazeta*, 1951, No. 106, p. 2) on "Scientific Profiteers in American Journals" is given in translation and is commented on by London. Pertinent comments by Murchinson and Hunter are presented.—*R. Mathias.*

3918. McTeer, Wilson. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) A survey of graduate school opinion regarding professional training below the doctorate level. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 14-19.—Questionnaires were sent to 144 departments. Replies were received from 84%. The committee attempted to obtain data in regard to (1) number of recipients of non-doctoral degrees, (2) graduate study time devoted to core coursework as contrasted with training in specific techniques, (3) types of specialization, (4) occupational placement for persons with subdoctoral training.—*R. Mathias.*

3919. Symonds, Percival M., & Klausner, Samuel Z. (Columbia U., New York), Horrocks, John E., & Noll, Victor H. Psychologists in teacher training institutions. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 24-30.—Inquiries were sent to 387 professional schools of education. Returns were classified as to the type of institution. Tables show: (1) degrees held by psychologists in teacher training institutions, (2) courses in psychology offered in teacher training institutions, (3) membership in the APA according to degree held, (4) APA divisional membership. Many courses in psychology are being given by persons who were not trained as psychologists. Membership status in the APA points to a lack of professional interest and/or to the fact that the APA does not contribute to the needs of these individuals.—*R. Mathias.*

3920. VanCourt, S. Woodrow. Program design in research: an exploratory study of cooperatively planned doctoral dissertations in educational psychology. *Dissert. Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 156-157.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, New York U., 1951. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 365 p. \$4.56. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3457.

3921. [Various.] Discussion on ethics. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 425-455.—An editorial and a little recent history serve as introduction to 10 pertinent brief articles on the pros and cons for a code of ethics. Excerpts from letters received by the APA committee and the Ethical Standards in the Professional Practice of Psychology Adopted by the New York State Association are cited. Principles of Professional Ethics, Cornell Studies in Social Growth, are presented as an example of a set of ethical standards for research workers, as contrasted with the codes that have been written more specifically for the professional, practicing psychologists.—R. Mathias.

3922. Webb, H. A., & Windrow, J. E. Psychologists' sixth discovery. *Peabody Reflector*, 1951, 24, 163-172.—5 discoveries in psychology—MA concept, Freudian arrested development, conditioned response, special talents, adult capacity to learn—have had great consequences. A sixth—the commercial value of psychological consulting—promises to be also important. The authors discuss this development from the point of view of it ethics and its social values.—C. M. Louttit.

3923. Webb, Wilse B. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) The problem of teaching internships. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 20-21.—The question, "Should we formulate a systematic program of practice teaching for degree candidates" was put to 58 Ph.D. department chairmen. The replies received from 50 departments are summarized. Recommendations on a teaching internship program are made.—R. Mathias.

3924. Young, Florene M. (U. Georgia, Athens.) The licensing law in Georgia. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 477-478.—On February 21, 1951 the legislature of Georgia approved a bill creating and establishing a State Board of Psychologists. The main provisions of this Act are described.—R. Mathias.

(See also abstracts 4187, 4242, 4613)

FILMS

3925. Drug addiction. (Ivy, Andrew C., U. Illinois, Chicago.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, approx. 800 ft., 22 min., 1952. Available through Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, Inc., Wilmette, Ill.—Drug addiction as an individual, social, and medical problem is demonstrated through the dramatic presentation of a youth marijuana and heroin addict. Animated diagrams show the origin and effects of heroin, marijuana and cocaine. Various film sequences show the insidious aspects of the first contact with the drugs, the peddling of drugs, the obnoxious effects on individual behavior,

as well as the function of authorities and the problems of rehabilitation. The film emphasizes the need for awareness and avoiding any "experimenting" with drugs. Film guide with synopsis and suggestions for using the film.—A. Manoil.

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

3926. Cleghorn, Robert A. Endocrine influence on personality and behavior. In *Milbank Memorial Fund, The biology of mental health and disease* (see 27: 3957), 265-276.—The material reviewed is organized under the headings: Role of endocrines in maintaining normal behavior, in producing pathologic behavior; Summary; Psychiatric illnesses in which endocrines are implicated; Endocrine disturbances in which emotional factors may be causal. 77-ref. Additional topics on the role of the hypothalamus in release of ACTH by David H. Hume (273-275) and steroid euphoria and the adrenal cortex by Gregory Pincus (275-276) were discussed.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

3927. Hjortsjö, Carl-Herman. Strömberg's Constitutional Index and the Tri Corp. *Acta Psychiat. Kbh.*, 1952, 27, 57-61.—The author cites a theoretical example which indicates that there is doubt as to whether Strömberg's constitutional index is really a satisfactory means of expressing the physical constitution. An alternative method of expressing the physical constitution is presented.—D. Prager.

3928. Lavenda, Nathan. Stress induced by muscular exertion as indicated by changes in leucocyte concentration and urinary ketosteroids: A study of certain physiological changes induced by exercise. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 374.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 144 p., \$1.80. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3620.

3929. McFarland, Ross A. Anoxia; its effects on the physiology and biochemistry of the brain and on behavior. In *Milbank Memorial Fund, The biology of mental health and disease* (see 27: 3957), 335-359.—Studies on the effects of anoxia on certain sensory functions, mental functions and the effects of high altitudes in the Andes are reported. Alcohol and oxygen want and the role of anoxia in certain mental disorders are discussed. 56 references. Effects of high and low oxygen tensions on mental function were discussed by Alvan L. Barach. Leslie F. Nims remarked on some of the biochemical responses in acute anoxia.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

3930. Ralli, Elaine P. (Ed.) Adrenal cortex; transactions of the Third Conference, November 15-16, 1951, New York, N. Y. New York: Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation, 1952. 204 p. \$3.25.—A review of recent data and clinical experience in the use of adrenal cortical hormones and ACTH. The following topics were discussed: Effects of adrenal cortical hormones on renal function, Robert F. Pitts; Hypothalamus and regulation of ACTH secretion, Geoffrey W. Harris; Determination of adrenal cortical steroids in blood, Don H. Nelson; Biogenesis

of adrenal cortical steroids, Oscar M. Hechter; and Clinical use of adrenal cortical hormones and ACTH, Randall G. Sprague.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

(See also abstracts 4497, 4673)

NERVOUS SYSTEM

3931. Adrian, E. D. (*Physiol. Lab., Cambridge, Eng.*) The electrical activity of the mammalian olfactory bulb. *EEG Clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1952, 2, 377-388.—2 types of electrical activity were recorded from the olfactory bulb of the rabbit: intrinsic fast waves in the absence of stimulation and somewhat slower potentials induced by olfactory stimulation. The intrinsic activity was selectively affected by anesthesia, becoming continuous at a moderate depth and thereby preventing transmission of signals from the olfactory nerve. Since repeated stimulation did not result in receptor failure, sensation failure (olfactory adaptation) is likely due to the persistent intrinsic bulb activity swamping the olfactory signal. This is reminiscent of our inability to show sustained attention to uninteresting sounds.—C. E. Henry.

3932. Amassian, V. E. (*U. Washington Sch. Med., Seattle.*) Cortical representation of visceral afferents. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1951, 14, 433-444.—"Electrical stimulation of afferent neurons distributed with the sympathetic outflow to the viscera gives rise to primary cortical responses which are maximal in the trunk region of contralateral sensory areas I or II of the rabbit, cat, dog and monkey. An ipsilateral splanchnic representation in area II of the cat has been demonstrated. The primary cortical response and localized secondary repetitive waves were obtained with strengths of splanchnic stimulation too weak for reflex movement. The second and third early waves and the generalized secondary cortical response were obtained with strengths of stimulation causing reflex movement. Only the third early wave is secondary to the reflex movement. Recovery of excitability in the splanchnic and somatic afferent projection systems is similar."—C. E. Henry.

3933. Amassian, V. E. (*U. Washington Sch. Med., Seattle.*) Fiber groups and spinal pathways of cortically represented visceral afferents. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1951, 14, 445-460.—"The A beta group of splanchnic afferent fibers are responsible for the contralateral and ipsilateral primary cortical responses and the localized repetitive waves in the cat. . . . Primary cortical responses dependent on an intact splanchnic pathway may be recorded following mechanical stimulation of the mesentery. Very little spatial summation is necessary for the fast splanchnic volleys to reach the cortex. The spinal pathway of the A beta splanchnic afferents is the posterior column, where their distribution is intermediate between arm and leg. The sense of visceral distension may be dependent on this afferent projection system. The splanchnic A gamma-delta groups give rise to the localized second early wave and to the generalized secondary response."—C. E. Henry.

3934. Ashby, W. R. (*Barnwood House, Gloucester, Eng.*) The stability of a randomly assembled nerve-network. *EEG Clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 471-482.—Mathematical analysis of the behavior of a homeostat in an open system was carried out in the hope that some light might be shed on cerebral dynamics, particularly the rhythms in the EEG. These conclusions were reached: "(1.) The stability of the whole is not deducible from the stabilities of the parts. . . . (2.) If a single part becomes intrinsically very stable it tends to become constant and to lose its effect on the behavior of the whole. (3.) If all the parts become very stable intrinsically, the whole becomes equivalent to a collection of isolated parts. (4.) Increasing the richness of connexions between parts usually decreases the chance of stability. (5.) Stability and instability are not possibilities of equal likelihood: there is a bias towards instability. In many typical cases the chance that a random assembly of n parts will be stable falls off as $(\frac{1}{2})^n$."—C. E. Henry.

3935. Bishop, E. J. (*Washington U. Sch. Med., St. Louis, Mo.*) The strychnine spike as a physiological indicator of cortical maturity in the postnatal rabbit. *EEG Clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 309-314.—Records of strychnine spikes in 70 rabbits over the first 30 days showed a mature triphasic form at birth but a long duration and infrequent occurrence. There is an exponential curve of shortened duration (indicating increased synchronization) and an S-shaped curve of increased frequency of discharge with increasing maturity. This is related to maturation of axonal and dendritic plexuses of the cortex, which definitely precede the appearance of myelin even in the subcortical white matter.—C. E. Henry.

3936. Bishop, G. H., & O'Leary, J. L. (*Washington U. Med. Sch., St. Louis, Mo.*) The effects of polarizing currents on cell potentials and their significance in the interpretation of central nervous system activity. *EEG Clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 401-416.—If a neuron were uniformly and synchronously active over its entire surface no potential could be recorded, therefore the potentials recorded across cell layers must represent an apical-basal difference in activity. Polarization from an external source across a simple cell layer changed the recorded potential as predicted (opposite to the sign of the polarizing current) without blocking synaptic transmission. There is an extensive theoretical discussion of the changes seen in optic tract, lateral geniculate and cortex associated with polarization.—C. E. Henry.

3937. Bremer, F., & Bonnet, V. (*U. Bruxelles, Belgium.*) Interprétation des réactions rythmiques prolongées des aires sensorielles de l'écorce cérébrale. (Interpretation of prolonged rhythmic reactions of sensory areas of the cerebral cortex.) *EEG Clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 389-400.—Brief auditory stimulus elicits a quick and a slow type of after-discharge from the primary acoustic area of the cat cortex. The rapid afterdischarge is seen in an *encéphale isolé* or a lightly etherized preparation, and

represents a transitory facilitation of spontaneous cortical activity. The slow afterdischarge is the response of depressed cortical interneurons to repetitive volleys from subcortical relay nuclei. Surgical controls make it unnecessary to assume a cortico-thalamic reverberation; autorhythmicity of nervous tissue is suggested by these experiments.—C. E. Henry.

3938. Causey, G., & Palmer, Elizabeth. (U. Coll., London, Eng.) Early changes in degenerating mammalian nerves. *Proc. roy. Soc., Ser. B.*, 1951-52, 139, 597-609.—The small nerve was separated from the tibial trunk of the nerve to the medial head of the gastrocnemius muscle in each of 23 rabbits. Quantitative measures were made of (1) physical properties of myelin and axoplasm, (2) the course of earliest structural changes in the fiber and (3) the properties of flow within the axons after various post-operative periods. 16 photographic plates.—B. A. Maher.

3939. Cohn, Robert. (U. S. Naval Hosp., Bethesda, Md.) On certain aspects of the sensory organization of the human brain. III. A patterned response to three simultaneously applied cutaneous stimuli. *Neurology*, 1952, 2, 140-143.—"Three tactile stimuli when simultaneously applied, one rostral to two homologous more caudal (or distal) parts, result in the obliteration of the stimulus from the ipsilateral caudal part in the great majority of patients studied."—C. E. Henry.

3940. Ekblom, K. A., Jernelius, B., & Kugelberg, E. (Serafimerlasarettet, Stockholm, Sweden.) Perioral reflexes. *Neurology*, 1952, 2, 103-111.—Reflex contraction of orbicularis oris and mentalis muscles was studied clinically and electro-myographically. In normals there is a consistent early response after 11-15 msec. in orbicularis oris and a less consistent late response seen after 25-40 msec. A late reflex contraction of the mentalis muscle is associated with a strong blink reflex. These responses were more lively and more common in cases of Parkinsonism and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis than in normals.—C. E. Henry.

3941. Fontes, Victor. (Instituto da Costa Ferreira, Lisbon.) Le psychisme et les structures anatomiques. (Psychic functions and anatomic structures.) *Dialectica*, 1951, 5, 445-469.—This is a summary of our present knowledge of the structure, connections and functions of brain centers, especially the thalamus, the hypothalamus and the frontal lobes. Nervous or psychic illnesses may be considered as various dissolutions, resulting on the one hand from the suppression of higher centers or powers, on the other hand from the liberation of lower ones. To the thalamus and hypothalamus correspond the lower and older manifestations of the mind: emotion and instinct, to the cortex the higher and more recent adaptive and intellectual processes. The frontal lobe appears to be the structural basis for such psychological functions as ego-control, will, personality, and successful action on the milieu. English summary.—M. Choynowski.

3942. Forster, R. E., & Ferguson, T. B. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Relationship between hypothalamic temperature and thermo-regulatory effectors in unanesthetized cat. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1952, 169, 255-269.—Thermistors were implanted in the hypothalamic region (preoptic) of cats. Upon recovery from operation the animals were placed in a thermoregulated chamber which could be set at any temperature between 0° and 45° C. It was found that "hypothalamic temperature in unanesthetized cats, exposed to ambient temperatures of 0° to about 30°C., showed small irregular variations amounting to as much as 0.5°C. about a relatively constant mean which was independent of environmental temperature." In 5 out of 7 animals heat polypnea and panting produced by convective and radiant heating were correlated with rises in hypothalamic temperature.—J. P. Zubek.

3943. French, J. D., & Magoun, H. W. Effects of chronic lesions in central cephalic brain stem of monkeys. *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 68, 591-604.—The experimental induction of delimited electrolytic lesions in the reticular activating system in 9 monkeys (*Macacus mulatus*) with a 10th as a control, was accompanied behaviorally by akinesia and hypersomnolence and by hypersynchrony in brain wave tracings, each paralleling in degree the extent to which the reticular system was involved. These accompaniments exceed in degree those reported by Lindzey for the cat and "emphasize the potential importance of the area in cerebral function in man."—L. A. Pennington.

3944. French, J. D., von Amerongen, F. K., & Magoun, H. W. An activating system in brain stem of monkey. *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 68, 577-590.—Experimental stimulation of auditory, visual, sciatic, splanchnic, and vagus nerves of 10 monkeys (*Macacus mulatus*) under ether and immobilized, was accompanied by potential changes, as indicated by cortical tracings and by tracings obtained from the brain stem through electrodes via the use of the Horsley-Clarke instrument, within "this centrally situated area." It is concluded that the area, functioning as a unit and capable of excitation by external stimuli, effects "electrical activity of the cortex and behavioral arousal of the animal . . . this medially mediated mechanism plays an important role in such . . . reactions as awareness of sensation, arousal to wakefulness, or alerting to attention."—L. A. Pennington.

3945. Gastaut, H., & Hunter, J. (McGill U., Montreal, Canada.) An experimental study of the mechanism of photic activation in idiopathic epilepsy. *EEG Clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 263-287.—This paper gives extensive data on the form and latency of the subcortical and cortical response to single and multiple flashes of light. It elaborates the partially opposed effects of strychnine and metrazol and reveals how the classic spontaneous wave and spike pattern of idiopathic epilepsy may be brought about by the combined action of drugs and light via irradiation through the intralaminar system. Tridione

selectively alters such responses, as does bilateral (but not unilateral) ablation of visual cortex.—C. E. Henry.

3946. Goldring, S., Ulett, G., O'Leary, J., & Greditzer, A. (Washington U. Sch. Med., St. Louis, Mo.) Initial survey of slow potential changes obtained under resting conditions and incident to convulsive therapy. *EEG Clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 297-308.—A balancing potentiometer and chopper system was used to record DC potential changes on a standard EEG instrument. 40 cases showed a range of $\pm 1-34$ mV., polarity remaining the same for individual patients. Neuropsychiatric cases showed an immediate DC shift of $\pm 4-12$ mV. with electric or Metrazol shock treatment; with insulin a $\pm 10-12$ mV. shift persisted throughout the coma. Superimposed more rapid DC variation of μ V. range was also observed. In addition to the above values obtained via scalp electrodes, records made directly from human and monkey brain showed comparable changes.—C. E. Henry.

3947. Gross, N. B. (Lehigh U., Bethlehem, Pa.), & Thurlow, W. R. Microelectrode studies of neural auditory activity of cat. II. Medial geniculate body. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1951, 14, 409-422.—Based on variation of rate of fire with change in intensity and frequency of stimulus and on the finding of differentially sensitive elements to particular frequencies it is concluded that there is localized specificity of function in the medial geniculate body. Further evidence is derived from the masking of neural responses by pure tones and thermal noise.—C. E. Henry.

3948. Harlow, Harry F. Functional organization of the brain in relation to mentation and behavior. In *Milbank Memorial Fund, The biology of mental health and disease* (see 27: 3957), 244-264.—The effects of lesions in the frontal and posterior association areas in monkeys on tests of discrimination learning, delayed response, and oddity were studied. Although no specific localization of intellectual function was found, different cortical areas did play markedly unequal roles in their mediation. Comments were added by Heinrich Kluver (253-256) and Donald O. Hebb (256-257). These additional topics were discussed: Relation of structure to function in the cortex, Percival Bailey (257-259); Some observations on the organization of higher functions after penetrating brain injury in man, Hans-Lukas Teuber (259-262); Remarks on psychological findings attendant on psychosurgery, Carney Landis (262-264).—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

3949. Himwich, Harold E. Effect of shock therapies on the brain. In *Milbank Memorial Fund, The biology of mental health and disease* (see 27: 3957), 548-567.—Studies on the symptomatic patterns and the biochemical effects of insulin hypoglycemia, electroshock and the injection of metrazol on the brain are reviewed. Lothar B. Kalinowsky discussed the psychiatric effects of shock treatment. William E. Stone emphasized the role of secondary chemical reactions to lowered oxygen concentration during shock.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

3950. Hughes, James G. (U. Tennessee Coll. Med., Memphis.), Ehemann, Babette, & Hill, Fontaine S. Electroencephalography of the newborn: II. Studies on normal, full term infants while awake and while drowsy. *Amer. J. Dis. Child.*, 1949, 77, 310-314.—EEG's were obtained on 25 normal infants, age range 4 hours to 6 days, whose mothers had received no analgesic or anesthetic agent during labor or delivery. Results showed that (1) the EEG of the wide-awake neonate is characterized by a decided flattening effect; (2) drowsy infants had irregular random waves of increased amplitude with superimposed irregular minor fluctuations; and (3) no significant changes in the pattern of the brain waves were noted from the first through the sixth day of life.—S. B. Sterne.

3951. Ingram, W. R., Knott, J. R., Wheatley, M. D., & Summers, T. D. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Physiological relationships between hypothalamus and cerebral cortex. *EEG Clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1951, 3, 37-58.—Unanesthetized cats were used in this study of the chronic effects of various hypothalamic lesions on the electrocorticogram (EEG). Previous findings of severe affective changes resulting in savage animals from lesions in the hypothalamus were verified. Small lesions usually induced a fast normal EEG readily alerted or aroused by affective stimuli and sometimes followed by rhythmic slow activity. Because hypothalamic destruction produced electrocortical patterns resembling sleep that could nevertheless be modified by stimulation, it appears that normally the hypothalamus maintains an alerting effect on cortex but that accessory components may be involved in the absence of this corticopetal facilitatory mechanism.—C. E. Henry.

3952. Kaada, Birger, R., & Jasper, Herbert. (McGill U., Montreal, Canada.) Respiratory responses to stimulation of temporal pole, insula, and hippocampal and limbic gyri in man. *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 68, 608-619.—By means of electrical stimulation (Rahm stimulator) of exposed tissue in 8 patients under local anaesthesia just prior to treatment for seizures, it was possible to chart incompletely the cortical points accompanied by cessation of respiratory movements. Results indicate that these cortical points are similar in location to those for the monkey. "It is likely that these areas are not specifically respiratory in function, but have their effect . . . as a part of a complex pattern. . . ." Subjective reports included frequent reference to sleepiness and to a tendency to close the eyes.—L. A. Pennington.

3953. Kimura, Tadayoshi. (Second Tokyo Natl. Hosp., Tokyo.) Studies on the electroencephalogram of new born. *Iryo*, 1951, 5(4), 6-11.—A series of EEG's was made on a 7 month premature infant, five 8 month prematures, 46 normal full-term infants, and 22 unspecified age infants. The EEG waves were more pronounced at the occipital area, and were of the irregular mixed type. At the frontal area there were fewer slow waves and many 10-20 cycle waves. The difference of the EEG between the

states of wakefulness and in sleep is not clearcut until the infant is 3 mos. old. The change in the EEG when a light stimulus is applied could not be ascertained owing to the interference of body movements and nictitation. The change in the EEG from birth to early infancy consists of a gradual decrease of the low frequency waves and an increase of the 10-12 cycle wave area and the acceleration of its amplitude.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

3954. Lloyd-Smith, D. L. (*McGill U., Montreal, Canada.*) The electroencephalogram during hyperventilation followed by apnoea. A preliminary report. *EEG Clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 289-296.—"Following hyperventilation, the period of involuntary apnoea was reinforced by voluntary breath-holding. After an interval of normal record, high voltage slow waves similar to those during hyperventilation returned. This response was observed to a variable degree in 36 of 50 subjects, and was accompanied by cyanosis. In two subjects with idiopathic epilepsy, apnoea activated typical EEG spike and wave discharges. An attempt is made to interpret these findings in the light of the two main theories as to the mechanism by which hyperventilation affects the brain and activates the EEG (the hypocapnia and the hypoxia or ischemia theories). The evidence, although indirect, appears to support the hypoxia theory."—C. E. Henry.

3955. McLardy, T. (*U. London, England.*) Diffuse thalamic projection to cortex: an anatomical critique. *EEG Clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1951, 3, 183-188.—Recent electrophysiological studies, particularly those concerned with the low frequency recruiting response, have implied that this presumes some sort of diffuse thalamic projection system. The burden of this critique is that there has been over-generalization of the experimental evidence for such a system. The topography and nomenclature are briefly reviewed, revealing that there is little anatomical evidence for such a system. Rather, there is circumstantial evidence of an intrathalamic diffusion system, probably involving the centromedian complex, which by activating other thalamic nuclei reaches the cortex via specific projection fibers. Cortical recruiting responses would then be attributable to activation of nerve fibers passing through the internal medullary lamina.—C. E. Henry.

3956. Meyer, John S., & Hunter, John. (*McGill U., Montreal, Can.*) Behavior deficits following diencephalic lesions. *Neurology*, 1952, 2, 112-130.—Lesions in the anteromedial thalamus and upper end of the mammillo-thalamic tract of the cat produced akinetic and apathetic states which were associated with EEG abnormality relatively resistant to sensory excitation. Lesions in the midportion of the mammillothalamic tract produced akinetic and cataleptic states. Lesions in the inferior portion of this tract and around the mammillary bodies produced catalepsy and unresponsiveness. EEG changes were not marked in these latter groups.—C. E. Henry.

3957. Milbank Memorial Fund. 27th Annual Conference. The biology of mental health and dis-

ease. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1952. xxv, 654 p. \$10.00—108 authors have contributed to 38 chapters in an attempt to explain how the brain works both normally and abnormally. Chapters pertinent to psychology are abstracted separately in this issue.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

3958. Moruzzi, G. (*U. Pisa, Italy.*) Effects at different frequencies of cerebellar stimulation upon postural tonus and myotatic reflexes. *EEG Clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 463-469.—"A reversal from inhibition to facilitation of extensor rigidity and of myotatic reflexes is brought about by reducing, in the decerebrate cat, the rate of cerebellar stimulation. The relationships between facilitating afterdischarge, following low frequency stimuli, and post-inhibitory rebound, following higher rates of stimulation, as well as the neural spread of inhibition brought about by increasing the rate of stimulation from 50 to 300/sec. and the presence of inhibitory responses after complete extirpation of all midbrain, are described and discussed."—C. E. Henry.

3959. Preobrazhenskaya, N. S. K voprosu o narushenii vzaimootnosheniia pervoi i vtoroi signal'noi sistemy pri povrezhdenii mozgovogo konstantnogo analizatora. (A contribution to the problem of the disruption of the interrelationship between the first and second signal systems in cases of injury to the cerebral terminus of the visual analyzer.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikiat.*, 1952, 52(4), 21-26.—The disruption of complex visual functions involves disruption in the first and second signal systems. The action of any analyzer is never isolated, as all analyzers are both functionally and anatomically interconnected. Therefore, injuries to the occipital area produce syndromes involving not only the visual, but also the other analyzers.—I. D. London.

3960. Pshonik, A. T. Kora golovnogo mozga i retseptornaya funktsiia organizma. (The cerebral cortex and the receptive function of the organism). Moscow: Sovetskaya nauka, 1952. 366 p. 14 rub. 50 kop.—This monograph is a result of many years of experimental research on the role of the cerebral cortex in some normal and pathological receptive functions of the organism from the standpoint of Pavlov's theory and with the help of the method of conditioned reflexes. The author proves the influence of the cerebral cortex on the cardio-vascular system of man and animal, shows the role of the cerebral cortex in the formation of the skin pain responses and the dominance of conditioned vascular reflexes over the unconditioned, and explains the psychological mechanism of the interoceptive vascular neuroses. 26 pages of references.—M. Choynowski.

3961. Robinson, Franklin, & Hughes, Robert A. (*Yale U. Sch. Med., New Haven, Conn.*) Effects of adenine compounds on electrocortical activity. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1951, 14, 387-398.—Intravenous administration and topical application of various adenine derivatives inhibited ACh spikes without affecting the spontaneous ECG or strychnine spikes. Atropine sulphate i.v. also inhibited ACh spiking.

A selective order of potency was found, with adenosinetriphosphate most effective. The possible role of adenine nucleotides in nerve cell metabolism and the possibility of ACh and strychnine acting on different cortical neuronal groups is discussed.—*C. E. Henry.*

3962. Roitbak, A. I., & Khechinashvili, S. N. Po povodu raboty É. D. Èdriana "Elektricheskaya aktivnost' oboniatel'noy lukovitsy mlekopitafushchikh. (Apropos E. D. Adrian's work, "Electrical activity of the olfactory bulbs in mammals.") *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1952, 38(3), 350-355.—Adrian's article is subjected to negative criticism. "Almost all of Adrian's data on the electrical activity of the olfactory bulbs are based on methodological errors, and his theoretical arguments [moreover] . . . are [quite] untenable."—*I. D. London.*

3963. Shimbel, A. Some elementary considerations of neural models. *Bull. math. Biophys.*, 1952, 14, 68-71.—The outputs of nervous systems (as expressed in motor activity) are viewed as mathematical transformations on the inputs which enter via the sensory nerves. Simple nerve-ganglion models are exhibited which theoretically account for the arithmetic computations necessary to expedite such transformations.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*).

3964. Sloan, N., & Jasper, H. (Montreal (Can.) *Neurol. Inst.*) Studies of the regulatory functions of the limbic cortex. *EEG Clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 317-327.—Since electrical stimulation of the anterior limbic cortex (dialized cat and monkey) may elicit 3 different types of response in the electrical activity of the brain (attenuation, augmentation, activation) its function should be regarded as regulatory rather than suppressor. An intimate anatomical and physiological relationship exists between these phylogenetically older brain regions, including this mesocortex, the thalamic reticular system, and the reticular formations of hypothalamus, subthalamus and brain stem.—*C. E. Henry.*

3965. Spalding, J. M. K. (Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, Eng.) Wounds of the visual pathway. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1952, 15, 99-107.—62 cases with visual field defects and with injury confined to the visual radiations were studied. The results indicate that "in the anterior part of the radiation the fibres of central vision are spread out on the lateral aspect of the visual radiation, tending to congregate at its intermediate part, and the fibres of peripheral vision are spread out on the medial aspect tending to congregate at its upper and lower margins. This also accounts for the extreme rarity of paracentral scotomata in injuries to the anterior radiation."—*M. L. Simmel.*

3966. Spalding, J. M. K. (Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, Eng.) Wounds of the visual pathway. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1952, 15, 169-181.—72 cases of penetrating head injury with visual field defects and lesions affecting primarily the striate cortex are reported. Comparisons of site of lesion, as indicated by x-ray, and visual field defects leads

the author to the following conclusions: "Central (macular) vision is represented unilaterally. The horizontal meridian of the visual field is represented in the floor of the calcarine fissure. . . . Central vision within 8° to 10° circumference is represented on that part of the striate cortex which faces posteriorly or postero-medially. The remainder which faces medially represents vision more peripheral than 10° from the fixation point. . . ." 9 cases were presented in detail. 11 figures; 16 references.—*M. L. Simmel.*

3967. Starzl, T. E. (Northwestern U. Med. Sch., Chicago, Ill.), Taylor, C. W., & Magoun, H. W. Ascending conduction in reticular activating system, with special reference to the diencephalon. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1951, 14, 461-477.—"With repetitive stimulation of this system in the bulb or mid-brain, desynchronization of electrical activity has been observed in the sub- and hypothalamus, ventromedial thalamus and internal capsule. Potentials evoked by single shock reticular stimuli are recorded from the same areas. Excitation of these diencephalic regions, in turn, induces generalized desynchronization of electrocortical activity, and single shock stimuli delivered to them evoke widely distributed cortical potentials. These results suggest that alternative routes are available for corticopetal conduction of the reticular activating influence. . . ."—*C. E. Henry.*

3968. Starzl, T. E. (Northwestern U. Med. Sch., Chicago, Ill.), Taylor, C. W., & Magoun, H. W. Collateral afferent excitation of reticular formation of brain stem. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1951, 14, 479-496.—"The distribution of afferent collaterals to the reticular formation of the brain stem has been investigated in the cat by probing for potential changes evoked by somatic and auditory stimulation. In the case of each modality, a rich supply of collateral connections to the midbrain tegmentum, sub- and hypothalamus and ventromedial thalamus was encountered. These findings offer an explanation for a number of the generalized consequences of afferent stimulation which have been difficult to understand in terms of conduction within classical sensory paths. Specifically, they indicate that the arousing and awakening influence of sensory stimulation may be exerted indirectly, and at a subcortical level, by collateral excitation of the reticular activating system in the brain stem."—*C. E. Henry.*

3969. Temmes, Yrjö, & Huhmar, Erkki. EEG changes in boxers. *Acta Psychiat., Kbh.*, 1952, 27, 175-180.—Boxing causes permanent dysrhythmia in some. Brain lesions usually occur diffusely but occasionally occur acutely. The EEG typically shows breaking and reduction of alpha waves, increase of fast waves, and in severe cases, a reduction of the electric functions observable with the EEG. The EEG disturbances are connected with a syndrome of retarded and slackening mental and physical functions.—*D. Prager.*

3970. ten Cate, J. (U. Amsterdam, The Netherlands.) Spontaneous electrical activity of the spinal

cord. *EEG Clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 445-451.—"The isolated spinal cord of frogs and cats shows spontaneous electrical activity which can be registered without difficulty. In the electrochordogram it is possible to distinguish slow and fast waves. A single isolated segment of the frog's spinal cord also shows spontaneous electrical activity. The spontaneous electrical activity is maintained at a relatively high level by stimuli which are transmitted from the skin and muscles to the spinal cord. After section of all the spinal nerves, peeling-off of the skin and elimination of proprioceptive stimuli by injection of curare, the spontaneous electrical activity diminishes considerably. The spontaneous electrical activity of the spinal cord is also influenced by the brain. Both the nuclei of the brain stem and the motor cortex of the cerebral hemispheres play an important part in this respect."—C. E. Henry.

3971. Walter, W. Grey. An electro-mechanical "Animal." *Discovery*, 1950, 11, 90-93.—The author has designed mobile electro-mechanical robots, called *Machina speculatrix*, which demonstrate several principles which seem to appear in most living creatures, namely, parsimony (economy of structure and function), speculation (the propensity to explore the environment actively), positive and negative tropism, discernment (distinction between effective and ineffective behavior), optima (a tendency to seek conditions with moderate and most favorable properties rather than maxima), self-recognition (specific reaction to their own reflection in a mirror), mutual recognition, and internal stability. "Models of this sort can be used to demonstrate many of the physiological mechanisms known to operate in the nervous system."—M. Choynowski.

3972. Walter, Grey. (Burden Neurological Inst., Eng.) Patterns in your head. *Discovery*, 1952, 13, 56-62.—First part of this article is devoted to the discussion of patterns of brain activity, as disclosed by taking electroencephalograms of a scanning process which takes place in the brain, as well as to the description of the author's machine CORA (Conditioned Reflex Analogue) which forms conditioned reflexes and copies many important details of the learning process, including a sort of a nervous breakdown, when the pattern of association becomes too confusing. In the second part the author describes 3 types of people, differing in their alpha rhythms, namely, "R" (responsive), "P" (persistent) and "M" (minus), and the psychological significance of theta rhythms, very common in children and appearing in many adults, when they are bad-tempered, or in psychopaths.—M. Choynowski.

3973. Woolsey, Clinton N. Patterns of localization in sensory and motor areas of the cerebral cortex. In *Milbank Memorial Fund, The biology of mental health and disease*, (see 27: 3957), 193-225.—A review of recent comparative studies on the topographic organization of cortical fields in a variety of mammals. Forms and figures in the electrical activity seen in the surface (25 electrodes in the array) of

the cerebral cortex by John C. Lilly (p. 206-219) and the Ascending reticular activating system by Horace W. Magoun (p. 219-225) were additional topics discussed.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

3974. Wyss, O. A. M. (U. Geneva, Switzerland.) Fibre type and frequency effect as factors determining response to afferent stimulation. *EEG Clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 453-462.—"The changes of reflex response observed when varying strength, duration and frequency of artificial stimuli applied to an afferent nerve, have been compared for spinal, vagorespiratory and Hering's nerve reflexes. Modification of reflex effect due to involvement of different types of afferent fibres exists for the vagal inspiratory reflex and for antagonistic cardio-vascular responses to stimulation of Hering's nerve. Reflex reversal due to varying rate of impulses in one and the same group of afferent fibres applies for Hering-Breuer reflexes brought about by the ordinary pulmonary stretch receptors. It may also be accepted for ipsilateral spinal inhibition. The fibre type as well as the frequency-effect principle can be responsible for qualitative change in reflex control."—C. E. Henry.

(See also abstracts 3844, 3993, 4038, 4094, 4097, 4677)

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

3975. Austin, T. R., & Sleight, R. B. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Accuracy of tactual discrimination of letters, numerals, and geometric forms. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 239-247.—An exploratory experiment attempting to determine whether tactual cues might be employed to reduce the work load on the human operator. Various letters, numerals, and geometric forms were presented to Ss one at a time. Solid figures with index finger tip movement permitted were the most discriminable.—A. K. Solars.

3976. Bonner, Frances; Cobb, Stanley; Sweet, William H., & White, James C. Frontal lobe surgery in the treatment of pain. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1952, 14, 382-405.—With 6 patients following bilateral leukotomy there were severe psychological changes, which improved with the passage of time. Bilateral lower quadrant leukotomy in 9 patients was noted for marked apathy which, although it was reduced with the passage of time, was still a predominant feature in one patient followed for 3 years. Unilateral leukotomy in 19 patients revealed only slight changes which improved in time. Patients leukotomized for pain generally showed more mental deficit than those leukotomized for psychosis.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

3977. Canac, F., & Gavini, H. Études des correlations entre le seuil auditif, le seuil différentiel de brillance, le seuil de vision nocturne et électro-encéphalogramme. (Study of the correlation between the auditory threshold, the differential threshold of brightness, that of night vision and the elec-

troencephalogram.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 585-589.—Results have not shown a general factor of sensory discrimination; also, no relation appeared between electroencephalographic records and the results of sensory tests.—*G. E. Bird*.

3978. **Clausen, Johs. Kuten smerte.** (Cutaneous pain.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1952, 4, 105-117.—This article surveys the history of cutaneous pain theories, summarizes the arguments of today for pain as a specific sense modality, and outlines the neuroanatomical basis of cutaneous pain. After a short description of the Wolff-Hardy-Goodell technique for determination of pain threshold, the findings obtained by this technique are reviewed under the following subheadings: the threshold in normal subjects; the distinction between pain threshold and reaction to pain; factors which influence the pain threshold; psycho-physical implications; and clinical applications. Finally distinguishing characteristics of cutaneous pain are summarized.—*M. L. Keymert*.

3979. **Feinmesser, M.** (*University Hospital, Jerusalem, Israel*.) **Unusual vestibular phenomenon following mastoid operation in a case of a left temporal meningioma.** *Conf. Neurol.*, 1952, 12, 195-197.—"A case of meningioma of the left temporal lobe is described, in which, following a mastoid operation, a slight pressure applied to a specific point on the left external ear increased the spontaneous nystagmus and the past-pointing to the left, and elicited a tendency to fall to the left vertigo. These reactions did not appear on the usual caloric stimulation." French & German summaries.—*M. L. Simmel*.

3980. **Graybiel, Ashton.** (*U. S. Naval School of Aviation Medicine, Pensacola, Fla.*.) **The oculogravic illusion.** *U. S. Nav. Sch. Aviat. Med.*, 1951, Res. Project NM 001 059.01.27. 11 p.—An experiment designed to study certain features of the oculogravic illusion is described. Certain observable characteristics of the illusion are given. The author feels that the oculogravic illusion offers a means of studying cooperation and rivalry between certain sense departments and assumes importance in the area of aviation medicine in so far as it occurs in flight.—*D. E. Walton*.

3981. **Hensel, Herbert, & Zotterman, Yngve.** (*Veterinärhögskolan, Stockholm, Sweden*.) **Action potentials of cold fibres and intracutaneous temperature gradient.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1951, 14, 377-385.—Action potentials recorded from the lingual nerve of the cat during cooling of the tongue from above or below or by injection of cold solutions into the lingual artery demonstrate that the adequate stimulus is a spatial temperature gradient across the receptor layer.—*C. E. Henry*.

3982. **Hoisington, L. B.** (*U. Oklahoma, Norman*.) **Some relationships between factors involved in the perceptual process.** *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1951, 32, 125-128.—Assumptions involved include the following: (1) External objects are only objectified sensory components, giving the following result-

ants in perception: (a) creation of a world of objects through objectification of sensory experiences, and (b) preparation of the organism to react adjustively in connection with these objects. (2) All meaning is the muscular adjustment (tonic not phasic) present in perception. (3) Any reaction, verbal or overt behavior, is a phase of this muscular adjustment. (4) All postulates and theories are based on the inherent nature of the organism and on modes of functioning inherent in that nature. (5) Factors primarily involved in the perceptual process are stimulus, receptor, sensory experience, muscular adjustment, neural system, and organic organization. The perceptual process is one of dynamic interaction between these factors. The result of this interaction is organic organization, which in turn affects the functioning of the factors.—*M. O. Wilson*.

3983. **Numeroso, Niccoli.** (*U. Rome, Italy*.) **Caratteristiche generali e individuali de l'evaluation de direction dans l'orientation spatiale lointaine.** (General and individual characteristics of the estimation of direction in spatial distance orientation.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 589-592.—In a research course at the University of Rome, on orientation in space, the various quantitative aspects of estimation of direction were studied in comparison with objective values. Preliminary tests were devised and administered.—*G. E. Bird*.

(See also abstracts 4108, 4125, 4147, 4522)

VISION

3984. ———. **Protokol zasedaniâ Moskovskogo oftalmologicheskogo obshchestva, 26. IX. 1950.** (Protocols of the meeting of the Moscow Ophthalmological Society, Sept. 26, 1950.) *Vestn. Oftalmol.*, 1951, 30(1), 46-48.—A report of a meeting devoted to pointing up the significance of Pavlovian theory for the problems of vision: its psychophysiology, its pathology, etc. Ophthalmology must be entirely reconstituted on Pavlovian bases.—*I. D. London*.

3985. ———. **VI sessiâ Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.** (6th session of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.) *Vestn. Oftalmol.*, 1951, 30(1), 3-4.—A report of meetings held in the autumn of 1950 in order to render an account of activities for the years 1947-1950 and to pave the way for the Pavlovianization of the medical sciences. Ophthalmology must heed the Pavlovian principles of holism and nervism in its practical and theoretical work.—*I. D. London*.

3986. **Ahmed, Mohamed Abdel-Salam.** **The relation between three-dimensional visualization and mental-spatial-manipulation.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 375-376.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 151 p., \$1.89, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3870.

3987. **Atkinson, Richard C., & Ammons, Robert B.** (*U. Louisville, Ky.*) **Experimental factors in**

visual form perception: II. Latency as a function of repetition. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 173-178.—A study of the latency and probability of occurrence of visual recognition of percepts on Rorschach ink blots when affected by practice, difficulty of percepts, and learning of second additional percepts. Findings support the assumption that the visual recognition response is learned.—A. K. Solars.

3988. Autrum, H., & Stöcker, M. Über optische Verschmelzungsfrequenzen und stroboskopisches Sehen bei Insekten. (Optomotor fusion frequency and stroboscopic vision in insects.) *Biol. Zbl.*, 1952, 71, 129-152.—The insects investigated fell into two groups, one containing bees, wasps, and flies, the other the cricket, grasshoppers, and the cockroach. The fusion frequency was measured by the optomotor method and was found to lie between 200 and 220 stimuli per second for the first group and between 5 and 10 for the second. The fusion frequency was dependent on the intensity of the stimulus.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

3989. Baumgardt, E. Sur le seuil du phosphène électrique. Quantité liminaire et pseudo-chronaxie. (The threshold for an electric phosphene. Liminal value and pseudo-chronaxie.) *C. R. Soc. Biol. Paris*, 1951, 145, 1654-1657.—It was possible to find the threshold stimulation for the production of an electric phosphene as accurately as for light stimulation. The threshold fell to a minimum for stimuli of about 27 m. sec. duration and returned to normal for stimuli of about 75 m. sec. and over. The results do not suggest that the organs stimulated are other than nerve fibers, but the fact that beyond a certain value an increase in energy of the exciting stimulus produces a smaller effect does indicate that some inhibitory mechanism must be involved.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

3990. Baumgardt, E., & Bujas, Z. Sur le seuil du phosphène électrique. L'inhibition rétroactive révélée par la méthode du double choc. (The threshold for an electric phosphene. Retroactive inhibition revealed by a double stimulus method.) *C. R. Soc. Biol. Paris*, 1951, 145, 1824-1826.—The presence of a retroactive inhibition was suggested by an investigation on the effect of the duration of a constant electrical stimulus on the threshold for an electric phosphene. The nature of this inhibition was further examined by finding the threshold to a second shock when the interval after the first was varied from 3.1 to 150 m. sec. Three durations of the electric stimuli were used, 3.4, 8.9, and 22.6 m. sec. By this means it was found that the electrical threshold is first lowered then (at about 30 m. sec.) raised and again lowered (at about 60 m. sec.) by an electric stimulus. The facilitation and inhibition necessary to produce such a result may be at the cortical level.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

3991. Bouman, M. A., & Blokhuis, E. W. M. The visibility of black objects against an illuminated background. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 42, 525-528.—The eye is first dark adapted, then light adapted to a uniform field (50°) of green light. A "negative

flash" is then delivered to a region of the peripheral retina. This flash consists of a momentary darkening of the test region. The area and duration of flash are varied systematically and the subject reports the presence or absence of darkening. Circular and rectangular test regions are used. Flashes occur at 3-sec intervals. The results are expressed in terms of the total average number of quanta for 60% detection as a function of test area, flash duration, and light intensity. They are interpreted in accordance with a 2-quanta theory of the absolute threshold.—L. A. Riggs.

3992. Bruscaglioni, R. (Equation of the adaptation of the human eye and the determination of the value of the contrast sensitivity and of the power of perception as a function of luminance. *Atti. Fond. Ronchi*, 1952, 7, 1-10.—The author sets up an equation for vision, in which the perceptibility of an object is defined as a certain minimum amount of energy from the object that is received by the eye and utilized by the latter. The various factors in the equation are reviewed. It is noted that an observer with fine resolving power may have a lower power of perception, as thus defined, than another observer with lower resolving power. The performance of the eye, from an energy standpoint, is determined on the basis of the known values of the Fechner fraction; a simple empirical formula is thus derived giving the performance of the eye as a function of the field luminance. This formula may be termed the equation of adaptation.—(Courtesy of *Kodak Mon. Abstr. Bull.*)

3993. Burian, Hermann M., & Watson, C. Wesley. Cerebral electric response to intermittent photic stimulation in amblyopia ex anopsia. *A. M. A. Arch. Ophthalm.*, 1951, 48, 137-143.—Changes in the electroencephalogram in relation to a lateralized controlled and adequate stimulus of the retinal elements were noted in patients with amblyopia ex anopsia. If the visual acuity of the amblyopic eye was 20/70 or less, alpha activity continued when the amblyopic eye was exposed to stroboscopic light stimulation, whereas it was immediately suppressed on exposure of the normal eye. The rhythmic electric response from the occipital cortex in response to rhythmic illumination of the eyes ("photic driving") was less easily produced in some amblyopic eyes.—S. Renshaw.

3994. deGroot, W. (*Philips Research Laboratories, Eindhoven, Netherlands.*) A graphical method for solving problems of low-level photometry. *Appl. sci. Res., The Hague, Ser. B.*, 1951, 2, 131-148.—A graphical method is described for determining luminance scales for different relative energy distributions at varying levels of subjective brightness. An analysis is made of Weaver's low-level photometric data, and other data from the literature are checked using the functions obtained from Weaver's data.—R. W. Burnham.

3995. Ellerbrock, V. J. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) The effect of aniseikonia on the amplitude of vertical divergence. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1952, 29, 403-415.—

Observations were made by 3 observers, including the author, on a haploscopic device equipped with means for introducing and accurately measuring aniseikonic differences and vertical displacement. Stimulus designs of 4 sizes included printed material with border, bordered area alone, and white print on black without border. Amplitude of vertical divergence decreased with increase in aniseikonia. This is attributed to reduced size of fusion area around fixation point, introduction of conflicting visual stimuli (adjacent lines of print), decrease in distance of zone of scintillation from the point of fixation.—*M. R. Stoll.*

3996. Engelhardt, A. Die in der rotgrün-blinden Zone der Netzhaut unbunt oder gelb aussehenden Farben. (The hues which appear yellow or colorless when viewed by the red-green blind part of the retina.) *Z. Biol.*, 1951, 104, 459-468.—Ostwald papers viewed at 30-40° on a perimeter were matched against others viewed directly. The experiments were done in north daylight. The difference threshold for greys was found to be four times as great for 35° as for the immediate extra-foveal area, but when the difference was above the threshold the contrast effect was greater in the periphery. Yellow looked darker and more saturated to the periphery, but red and green looked a neutral grey. All colors from yellow-red to yellow-green had the same hue but different saturations.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*).

3997. Fischer, M. H. Sinnesempfindung (sensation), Sinneswahrnehmung (perception), und Sinnesaustauschung (illusion). (Sensation, perception, and illusion.) *Pflügers Arch.*, 1952, 255, 68-74.—A theoretical discussion of visual sensation and the distinction between visual perception and visual illusion, based on the sensory effects of electrical stimulation of the visual cortex and on a consideration of such phenomena as perspective and shape constancy.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*).

3998. George, F. H. Errors of visual recognition. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 202-206.—Report of 2 experiments testing the Gestalt hypothesis of Prägnanz as opposed to the Hebb-Ford experiment. In all, 3 sets of stimulus cards were used, incomplete circles, arrows, and ellipses. Time intervals of 5 min., 24 hrs., 4 days, and 8 days were used before single reproduction. The findings were in accord with the Hebb-Ford experiment, and opposed to the principle of Prägnanz.—*A. K. Solars.*

3999. Hata, K. Studies on the measurement of the time-difference value of visual senses by Pulfrich's stereoscopic effect and its clinical application. *Acta Soc. ophthalm. jap.*, 1951, 55, 789-802.—A "stereo-photometer" was designed to measure the apparent displacement of a Pulfrich pendulum. Using 40 normal subjects, a larger effect was produced by small changes in the velocity of the pendulum at low than at high speeds of swing. When the background brightness was low the amount of displacement was inversely proportional to the logarithm of the brightness. When the brightness was raised above 30 millilamberts there was a slow and

regular decrease of displacement to a constant level. During dark adaptation there was much fluctuation for the first 15 minutes but after 20 minutes the displacement remained constant. The amount of displacement was increased by increasing the difference of illumination of the two eyes.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*).

4000. Heinsius, E. Über eine neue Farblaterne zur Untersuchung von Farbenfehlsichtigkeit. (A new lantern color test). *Klin. Mbl. Augenheilk.*, 1952, 120, 86-89.—Description of a new instrument with which it is possible to diagnose the different degrees of defective color vision.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*).

4001. Ishak, I. G. H. (Ibrahim Pasha U., Cairo, Egypt.) The photopic luminosity curve for a group of fifteen Egyptian trichromats. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 42, 529-534.—Egyptian observers were used in the present experiments with the idea that their macular pigmentation might be denser than that of the observers on which the ICI standard was based. The results show a maximum luminosity of 560 mμ. There is substantial agreement among individual observers in the region from 560 to 700 mμ. Significant individual variations occur, however, from 410 to 560 mμ. Significant inverted humps in the curve occur at 450 and 480 mμ for all observers. For the Egyptian observers their humps are more pronounced than those previously reported, and they are believed to depend upon density of macular pigmentation. Even for the Egyptian observers luminosity is higher than that of the ICI curve at the blue end of the spectrum.—*L. A. Riggs.*

4002. Ishak, I. G. H. (Ibrahim Pasha U., Cairo, Egypt.) The spectral chromaticity coordinates for one British and eight Egyptian trichromats. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 42, 534-539.—Spectral lights of 650, 530 and 460 mμ were used as red, green and blue primaries, respectively. Results show that the Egyptians are similar to the British in the red coordinate, but the Egyptian takes less blue and more green than the British from 410 to 460 mμ. Also, the amount of negative blue required by the Egyptians is much greater than that of the British from 530 to 650 mμ. Otherwise the 2 groups are not markedly different in their color-matching performance.—*L. A. Riggs.*

4003. Janda, Earl Joseph. On the relationship between anxiety and night vision. *Dissert. Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 219-220.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Michigan, 1952. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 143 p., \$1.79, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 2749.

4004. Kephart, N. C., & Oliver, James E. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) A study of the relationship between lateral phoria and age. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1952, 29, 423-429.—Ortho-rater phoria scores for approximately 8000 workers, aged from 16 to 78, were correlated with age. Results were compared with those reported by others. A slight tendency toward more esophoria at far and toward more exophoria at near with increasing age was indicated.

Correlations are statistically significant except for the far finding for the 1931 females. Duration of industrial work did not appear to be a factor.—*M. R. Stoll.*

4005. Kleckner, James F. (*U. S. Naval Hospital, San Diego.*) A test for monocular malingering. *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1951, 2, 1911-1914.—From 0.5 to 3% of all inductees are estimated to be ocular malingerers. Directions are given for construction of a device to discover if vision in one eye is in fact absent when it is so claimed. The author states that "the examiner must constantly bear in mind the fact that the patient may have true hysteria."—*W. Fleeson.*

4006. Klughardt, A., & Reuther, R. (Measuring perception of simultaneous contrast of uncolored brightness.) *Veröff. wiss. Photo-Lab. Agfa*, 1951, 7, 162-168.—A relatively simple apparatus and experimental procedure are described for the determination of simultaneous contrast of brightnesses with achromatic light. A large number of observers, both men and women, were examined, and the average value was determined for all luminances ordinarily encountered. The results indicate that simultaneous contrast is, in general, more pronounced with men than with women; also, the magnitude of the effect is subject to considerable periodic fluctuation; from day to day, it may change by as much as 0.3 log unit.—(Courtesy of *Kodak Mon. Abstr. Bull.*)

4007. Kravkov, S. V. *Tsvetovoe zrenie.* (Color vision). Moscow: USSR Acad. Sci., 1951. 175 p. 10 rub.—This posthumously published book comprises the analysis, from the point of view of trichromatic theory, of some more elementary regularities underlying color sensations and of some properties of the color reactions of the visual analyser. It is "written from the standpoint of Marxian-Leninist theory of reflexion and of Pavlov's theory, and appears to be a new serious contribution to the materialistic psychology and physiology of the sense organs." Portrait; 7 pages of references.—*M. Choynowski.*

4008. Kurke, Martin. (*U. Buffalo, N. Y.*) The relation of practice to development of visual perception. *Psychol. Newsltr.* 1952, No. 40, 1-9.—A phylogenetic study of the effect of initial visual experience, with an emphasis on Riesen's work. The major part of the article deals with depth and pattern studies with color vision and intensity mentioned. The author concludes that the dependence of visual experience upon perception seems to be correlated with the phyletic scale. 22-item bibliography.—*D. S. Leeds.*

4009. LeGrand, Yves. Sur l'absorption de l'infrarouge par l'oeil humain. (Absorption of infrared by the human eye.) *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 1952, 234, 2228-2230.—The degenerative influence on clear vision in workers continuously exposed to fire from industrial furnaces has been attributed to absorption by the ocular media of infrared radiation. An attempt was made to determine whether such effects were due directly to absorption of infrared by the

lens, or indirectly due to overheating of the aqueous humor. By assuming that the large proportion of water contained in the cornea, aqueous humor, and lens, was responsible for the total absorption in each calculation was made of the probable infrared absorption (1.0-1.9 μ) by each optical element at temperatures of 1448°K and 2896°K (which represent the extremes of temperatures found in industrial furnaces). It was concluded that absorption by the aqueous humor results in sufficient overheating to account (by uniform convection) for defects found in the lens.—*R. W. Burnham.*

4010. Mote, F. A., & Reed, Eleanor C. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) The effect of high intensity and short duration versus low intensity and long duration of intermittent pre-exposure upon human dark adaptation. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 42, 521-525.—Variations in light-dark ratio of the pre-exposure are compensated by (1) variations in light intensity and (2) variations in duration. In (1) the exposure duration is held constant and it is found that the course of subsequent dark adaptation is independent of light-dark ratio provided that the total quantity of light (intensity \times time) remains the same. In (2) the light intensity is held constant and it is found that subsequent dark adaptation is markedly different for the various light-dark ratios, even though the product of intensity and time remains the same. The latter result is attributed to the fact that in (2) pre-exposure durations covered a wide range (from 1 min to 48 min). The longer pre-exposures resulted in a retardation of subsequent dark adaptation, a result in harmony with the Wald hypothesis of a visual cycle.—*L. A. Riggs.*

4011. Motokawa, Koiti. (*Tohoku U., Sendai, Japan.*) Propagation of retinal induction. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1951, 14, 339-351.—In contrast to the after-effect of direct induction, which is neutralized by a complementary color, the indirect induction occurring around a retinal image is neutralized by a light of the same color as the inducing stimulus. Indirect induction disappears when a remote region of the retina is stimulated by a complementary color. Its propagation through the retina is blocked by the optic disk or at an area pre-illuminated by white light. The physiological events underlying the mutual neutralization of direct and indirect induction can account for visual phenomena explained by Gestalt psychology through forces of cohesion.—*C. E. Henry.*

4012. Nagamata, H. Contribution to the knowledge of after-images. *Acta Soc. ophthalm. jap.*, 1951, 55, 802-806.—After observing the positive after-images following various stimuli of white and colored light by keeping the eye in darkness, the author analysed the sequence of events and estimated the duration of the after-image. The stronger the intensity of the stimulus, the longer the duration of the after-image, but the duration of the after-image varied directly with the duration of the stimulus up to a limit of 80 sec.; beyond this, regular effects result.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

4013. Narasaki, N. S. Clinical studies on the electrical stimulation of the eyes. The influence of illumination, adaptation, and duration of illumination on the voltage by Motokawa's Flicker Test in normal eyes. *Acta Soc. ophthal. jap.*, 1951, 55, 831-836.—Curves relating the threshold voltage at different times to the intensity of the light stimulus were made for illuminations from 20 to 50 lux, in both light and dark adaptation. During dark adaptation, the threshold voltage dropped to a constant level. The time required to reach this level increased with increase in the illumination. The threshold voltage did not change in light adaptation. The curve relating the threshold voltage to illumination was in two parts, of which the former was thought to be associated with the reaction of the rods, and the latter with that of the rods and cones together.—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)
4014. Nechkovitch, M. De la superposition des images. (The superposition of images.) *Acta med. Yugos.*, 1952, 6, 98-104.—A discussion of the reasons why the persistence of retinal excitation which produces after-images does not interfere with normal visual perception. It is suggested that under ordinary conditions the excitation due to the after-image is less intense than that due to a new retinal stimulus and is, therefore, suppressed.—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)
4015. Oyama, N. Studies on visual acuity. *Acta Soc. ophthal. jap.*, 1951, 55, 689-692.—The author examined the relation between the exposure time of the object, visual acuity, and intensity of illumination. The tests were made with the Seikosh-Rapid shutter and a specially devised box. The experiments were conducted at intensities of illumination ranging from 2 to 1,000 lux. The results were as follows: (1) The relation between the exposure time and visual acuity is the same as that between intensity of illumination and visual acuity. (2) For the range of 75 to 1,000 lux, there is a tendency toward a linear relationship between the exposure time and the logarithm of intensity of illumination.—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)
4016. Pickford, R. W. Individual differences in colour vision. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1951, 386 p. £1 10s.—Following a chapter devoted to the problems of color vision, the results of an extensive series of experiments on color vision, using a variety of techniques, are presented. Individual differences in subjects with normal color vision, as well as those among the color-blind, are measured and discussed, and the author presents his own four-color theory of color vision.—(Courtesy of *Kodak Mon. Abstr. Bull.*)
4017. Pirenne, M. H. Limits of the visible spectrum. *Research*, 1951, 4, 508-515.—The article discusses various characteristics of the human eye in relation to the functions that it is called upon to perform. The energy spectrum of the sun is first described. It is shown that the selectivity of the color sensitivity of the eye is advantageous in seeing objects as compared with the condition of uniform sensitivity. Other topics discussed include spectral sensitivity of the rods and cones, sensitivity and threshold, threshold for large fields, infrared limit of sensitivity, and ultraviolet limit of sensitivity.—(Courtesy of *Kodak Mon. Abstr. Bull.*)
4018. Ratliff, Floyd. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) The role of physiological nystagmus in monocular acuity. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 163-172.—An experimental test of the role played by physiological nystagmus in monocular acuity. The test objects consisted of alternate light and dark parallel lines of equal width presented for 75 msec. randomly in horizontal and vertical positions. The task was to report the orientation of the parallel bars. The horizontal eye movements were recorded. The results were not in agreement with the assumption that small involuntary eye movements contribute to monocular visual acuity.—A. K. Solarz.
4019. Remberg, H. Beitrag zur Frage der Funktionsteilung in Sehorgan. (Functional separation in the eye.) *Pflügers Arch.*, 1952, 254, 344-359.—The "glittering" first described by Elisabeth Linné was further investigated by viewing a white screen illuminated with different intensities of colored light. The appearances are due to fluctuations of rod and cone activity round about the cone threshold and should be called a transition phenomenon. The threshold for the phenomenon varied with wavelength rising steeply between about 540 and 600 m μ for a central retinal area of 6° and a dark-adapted eye.—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)
4020. Remky, E. Zum bewegungsparallaktischen monokularen Tiefeneindruck. (The movement parallax in monocular depth impression.) *Pflügers Arch.*, 1952, 254, 492-497.—The apparent movement and differences in position of the circles in Hofmann's rotating figure are explained on a Gestalt basis, by supposing an association of time and space impressions. Some observations on Pulfrich pendula indicated that Engel and Fischer's stereoscopic illusion with spheres is not dependent on binocular vision, but can also be observed with one eye and can be explained on the same basis.—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)
4021. Ronchi, Lucia. (Visual limit of a luminous point source.) *Atti Fond. Ronchi*, 1952, 7, 120-124.—The image of a small, bright disk of variable diameter, but emitting a constant amount of luminous flux, is formed on a light background. The maximum "distance of perception" (corresponding to the threshold of visibility) was found to be sensibly constant for either the natural or an artificial pupil, as long as the disk subtended less than about 0.001 radian; when the disk became larger, the distance of perception progressively diminished. The observers were emmetropic. As the observer became progressively more myopic (e.g., by placing increasingly strong convergent lenses before the eyes), the minimum diameter of the disk for perception became increasingly smaller.—(Courtesy of *Kodak Mon. Abstr. Bull.*)

4022. Shikano, S. An analysis of color sense with dark adaptation. *Acta Soc. ophthalm. jap.*, 1951, 55, 819-825.—A sectored disc was illuminated from behind by one colored light and from in front by another. The threshold intensity for the light seen through the sector was measured when the disc was rotated above the fusion frequency with different adaptation colors. The results suggested that there is a common photochemical substance mediating luminosity and that there is an independent yellow receptor.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)
4023. Sleight, Robert B. (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) The relative discriminability of several geometric forms. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 324-328.—Subjects were required to sort 21 geometric forms on a white circular board. Subjects were instructed to sort out easiest ones first and their ranks were determined. Discriminability as measured by sorting time was approximately 10 times faster for the first ranking than the last ranking figure. 4 groups were identified in terms of sorting speed.—*H. H. Weiss.*
4024. Steven, D. M. (*U. Edinburgh, Scotland.*) Some properties of the photoreceptors of the brook lamprey. *J. exp. Biol.*, 1950, 27, 350-364.—Data are given on the relation between intensity and duration of the stimulus and dark adaptation, intensity discrimination, and spectral sensitivity. The results suggest that the system contains a single photosensitive pigment believed to be porphyropsin (visual violet) since the spectral sensitivity curve reaches a sharply peaked maximum at about 530 m μ .—*B. Weiss.*
4025. Stiles, W. S. Colour vision: a retrospect. *Endeavour* 1952, 11, 33-40.—The short review of the work of Boyle, Newton, Goethe, Young, von Helmholtz, Clark Maxwell, and Rayleigh on color vision.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)
4026. Tansley, Katharine. (*Inst. Ophthalmology, London.*) & Weale, R. A. Colour vision. *Sci. News*, 1952, No. 25, 64-76.—Some difficulties of the theories of color vision (Young-Helmholtz's, Hering's and Hartridge's) and some recent work in this field are discussed. "If the distinction between stimulus and sensation is constantly borne in mind, the subject of colour-vision is not half as bewildering as it would appear. Since the perception of colour probably involves relatively well-developed mental processes, it is not unfair to expect that the whole problem of colour-vision will be solved only when the relation between mind and matter has been worked out."—*M. Choynowski.*
4027. Taylor, J. G. (*U. Cape Town, South Africa.*) The behavioural basis of the visual perception of shape. *Proc. S. Afr. Psychol. Ass.*, 1951, No. 2, 19-20.—Abstract.
4028. Taylor, John Hall. Variations in spectral sensitivity within the human fovea. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 391-392.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 61 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3808.
4029. Toshio, S. Perceptibility. *Acta Soc. ophthalm. jap.*, 1951, 55, 697-703.—No difference was found between the perception of straight, vertical, horizontal, and oblique lines, the perception distance of such lines being directly proportional to their thickness. Two lines were seen as separate if the ratio between their thickness and the distance between them were less than 3:1 and the angle subtended by their width less than 1'30". The perception of parallel lines was almost independent of this ratio. There was a linear correlation between the logarithm of the illumination and the distance for simple figures, which broke down for complicated figures at illuminations over 300 lux. The perception distances for angular figures increased in proportion to the size of the angle up to 90°, but decreased for angles over 90°.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)
4030. Troemel, R. G., Davis, R. T., & Hendley, C. D. Dark adaptation as a function of caffeine and nicotine administration. *Proc. S. Dakota Acad. Sci.*, 1951, 30, 79-84.—An attempt was made to study the course of dark adaptation under various dosages of nicotine and caffeine and to study any interactive effect of these drugs. Terminal threshold data revealed a significant practice effect and showed significant individual variation.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)
4031. Tutumi, S. Cone function. *Acta Soc. ophthalm. jap.*, 1951, 55, 807-814.—After light adaptation of one eye by various color filters, its dark-adaptation curve was measured, special attention being paid to the early part of the curve. The results suggested that there are in the central fovea (7' field) three kinds of color receptor sensitive to red, green, and blue, and one sensitive to brightness. These may act independently or in co-operation. The results are thought to be in accordance with Granit's dominator-modulator theory and Hartridge's cluster hypothesis.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)
4032. von Frisch, K. Recent advances in the study of the orientation of the honey bee. *Bull. Anim. Behav.*, 1951, No. 9, 1-33.—Abstracted translations of 3 papers originally appearing elsewhere are presented. The first, Solved and Unsolved Problems of the Bee Language, is given in detail. It reports experiments extending analysis of direction and distance communication. The second, Polarization of the Light from the Sky as an Orientating Factor in the Dances of the Honey-Bee describes experiments leading the writer to conclude that the bee uses polarized light as a direction cue. The third, a short abstract, summarizes further experiments with respect to polarized light as a directional cue.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*
4033. Wohlzogen, F. X. Die Entstehung stereischer Nachbilder. (The formation of stereoscopic after-images.) *Experientia*, 1952, 8, 194.—Binocular fixation of a stereoscopic figure produced a stereoscopic after-image. If the after-image from one eye were temporarily suppressed by pressure on the bulb, the after-image lost its stereoscopic character which returned as soon as the pressure was released.

This result indicates that the origin of stereoscopic after-images is retinal rather than cerebral.—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)

4034. Wright, W. D. (*Imperial Coll. Science & Technology, London, Eng.*) The characteristics of tritanopia. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 42, 509-521.—The incidence of tritanopia is estimated at a figure between one and 5 persons per 65,000 of a British population. The ratio of men to women is about 1.6 to 1. While the defect appears to be congenital, its transmission differs from that of the usual forms of red-green deficiency. Experiments on 17 tritanopes show that there is no marked depression of luminosity in the blue region of the spectrum. Discrimination data, however, show a convergence of the confusion lines upon the region from 400 to 460 m μ .—L. A. Riggs.

4035. Wright, W. D. Modern problems of colorimetry. *Proc. Phys. Soc. (London)*, 1951, 64B, 537-549.—A survey is given of the development of colorimetry since the survey made by Guild in 1926. It presents problems facing the colorimetrist, and the manner in which they have arisen, under the headings: photometry; standard mixture curves; the dissemination of color knowledge; instrumental developments; subjective color measurements.—(Courtesy of *Kodak Mon. Abstr. Bull.*)

(See also abstracts 3873, 3959, 3965, 3966, 4215)

AUDITION

4036. Garner, W. R. (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) An equal discriminability scale for loudness judgments. *J. exp. Psychol.* 1952, 43, 232-238.—4 experiments are reported involving judgments of the loudness of tones presented one at a time. Scales of equal discriminability were constructed which showed the same relation to intensity as a scale of cumulative DL's for intensity. Relatively better discriminations were found at the high and low limiting intensities. Spacing the presented stimuli non-uniformly on the continuum did not change the scale. Greater information transmission occurs when stimuli are spaced according to a criterion of equal discriminability.—A. K. Solars.

4037. Gregg, Lee W., & Brogden, W. J. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) The effect of simultaneous visual stimulation on absolute auditory sensitivity. *J. exp. Psychol.* 1953, 43, 179-186.—An experimental design to test the facilitating and inhibitory effects of light as an auxiliary stimulus upon auditory thresholds of acuity. 18 Ss of Group I were told to make a response to the presence or absence of the light as well as the tone; Group II, 18 Ss responded to the tone only. Results showed a significant elevation of auditory thresholds for Group I, and a significant lowering of thresholds for Group II.—A. K. Solars.

4038. Hensel, Herbert; Ström, Lennart, & Zotterman, Yngve. (*Veterinärhögskolan, Stockholm, Sweden.*) Electrophysiological measurements of depth of thermoreceptors. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1951, 14,

423-429.—"This method is based on the recording of the spike potentials of the specific cold fibers in the lingual nerve set up by applying rapid cold jumps to the tongue and by the simultaneous recording of the temperature changes. The depth of the cold receptors is calculated from determinations of (i) the threshold, (ii) the temperature change of the thermode, (iii) the latency of the cold spikes, (iv) the thermal diffusion coefficient of the tongue. From a great number of measurements on the tongue of the cat we obtained a mean value of 0.18 mm. ± 0.04 which is in good accordance with histological investigations."—C. E. Henry.

4039. Herman, George. Variability of the absolute auditory threshold: a psychophysical study. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 435.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 173 p., \$2.16, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3764.

4040. Kurland, Shabse Howard. Auditory perception of emotional words: a comparison of two groups of patients and a normal group. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 384.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 47 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3896.

4041. Nichols, Rudolph Henry, Jr. An investigation of auditory fatigue, with special reference to subjective harmonics. *Dissert. Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 205.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Michigan, 1939. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 75 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3471.

(See also abstracts 3947, 4559)

RESPONSE PROCESSES

4042. Bierens de Haan, J. A. Das Spiel eines jungen solitaren Schimpansen. (Play behavior of a young isolated chimpanzee.) *Behaviour*, 1952, 4, 144-156.—A description of play activity with its own body parts and with simple objects in a small chimpanzee is described. "It was striking to remark how the enjoyment of its own movements seemed to be heightened by their rhythmicity." Attempts to use kindergarten apparatus "failed because the animal lacked sufficient interest."—L. I. O'Kelly.

4043. Conrad, R. Speed and load stress in a sensori-motor skill. *Brit. J. industr. Med.*, 1951, 8, 1-7.—An experiment is described to study the effects of time and load (as speed) upon skill. 20 subjects did the same task, which demanded adaptation to a continuously changing situation, under 3 different conditions of load and at 5 different speeds for each load. The number of signals not responded to at all bears a logarithmic relationship to the rate at which they are presented. At any one speed the incidence of this type of error depends markedly on the load content of the display. Statistical interaction between speed and load effects was demon-

strated. Of the responses made, the size of errors of timing was not affected by the speed of the task. Doubling the load almost doubled the timing error. —(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

4044. Deleurance, E. P. (U. Paris, France.) *Etude du cycle biologique due couvain chez Polistes. Les phases "couvain normal" et "couvain abortif."* (Study of the biological cycle of brooding in *Polistes*. Normal and abortive brood phases.) *Behaviour*, 1952, 4, 104-115.—Seasonal growth of the brood in the wasp, *Polistes*, is composed of a normal initial phase in which all larvae develop and of following phases in which there is a high larval mortality. Previous explanations in terms of a long diapause of hibernating females, although satisfactorily accounting for annual periodicity, does not work as well with respect to the brooding phases, since replacement of old wasps with new during the season does not change abortive phases. Among the factors producing the abortive phases this study suggests (1) irreversibly decreasing capacity of brood nurses to produce secretions necessary in the digestive processes of the larvae, and (2) microbe infections in old nests.—L. I. O'Kelly.

4045. Eloff, G. (U. van die Oranje-Vrystaat, South Africa.) *Instinktiewe aanpassing aan onderaardse leefwyse by die mol, en psigologiese konvergensië.* (Instinctive adaptation to subterranean mode of life in the mole, and psychological convergence.) *Proc. S. Afr. Psychol. Ass.*, 1951, No. 2, 21.—Abstract.

4046. Frings, Hubert (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.), Frings, Mable; Fuller, Johan L., Ginsburg, Benson E., Ross, Sherman, & Vicari, E. M. *Standardization of nomenclature describing audiogenic seizures in mice.* *Behaviour*, 1952, 4, 157-160.—"A standard terminology is suggested for the behavioural sequences in audiogenic seizures of mice. Two kinds of latent period, three phases of the seizure and three intergrading types of convulsion are distinguished."—L. I. O'Kelly.

4047. Geinisman, I. A. I., & Zhirmunskaja, E. A. *O mekhanizme deistviia luchei rentgena na reflektornuiu vozбудimost'.* (On the mechanism of action of Roentgen rays on reflex excitability.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1952, 38(3), 312-318.—Research on the acid reflexes of the frog indicates that X-ray irradiation brings on a reduction of reflex excitability.—J. D. London.

4048. Hinde, R. A. (Oxford U., Eng.) *The behaviour of the great tit (*Parus major*) and some other related species.* *Behaviour*, 1952, Suppl. II, x, 201 p.—This monograph is a detailed report of field observations of the behavior of the great tit during its entire yearly cycle. Separate chapters are devoted to flocking, flock movements, fighting, territory, song, reproductive and nesting behavior, aggressive behavior and roosting. 275-item bibliography.—L. I. O'Kelly.

4049. Mayer, Ludwig, *Die Technik der Hypnose; praktische Anleitung für Ärzte und Studierende.* [4th ed.] (The technique of hypnosis; a practical

introduction for physicians and students.) Munich: J. F. Lehmanns Verlag, 1951. 220 p.—This introduction to hypnotic technique which first appeared in 1934 is divided into 3 chapters: preliminary psychological remarks on general psychic predisposition and range of suggestibility; technique and phenomenology of hypnosis; forms of expression of the psychic life and their values for the psychotherapist.—F. C. Sumner.

4050. Moore, N. W. (U. Bristol, England.) *Notes on the oviposition behavior of the dragonfly, *Sympetrum striolatum* Charpentier.* *Behaviour*, 1952, 4, 101-103.—Observations of mating behavior of the dragonfly show that the post-copulatory oviposition movements may be made by the male while flying in tandem position, since these take place even with experimentally substituted dead females. It may also be shown that such behavior on the part of the male need not be preceded by copulation.—L. I. O'Kelly.

4051. Moore, N. W. (U. Bristol, England.) *On the so-called "territories" of dragonflies (*Odonata-Anisoptera*).* *Behaviour*, 1952, 4, 85-100.—Because male dragonflies frequently fight and appear to remain in a given area for some time, they have been assumed to manifest territorial behavior. By marking individuals it has been determined that these insects do not typically remain at fixed locations, and therefore do not manifest territorial behavior.—L. I. O'Kelly.

4052. Oldfield, R. C. (Reading U., England.) *The analysis of human skill.* *New Biol.*, 1952, No. 13, 49-60.—Having explained the difference between habits and skills, the latter ones never becoming stereotyped, the author describes some research done at Cambridge on the skilled behavior of trained pilots and some investigation of control mechanisms in the human operator, pointing to similarities with the self-regulating machines.—M. Choynowski.

4053. Petersen, B., Törnblom, O., & Bodin, N.-O. (U. Uppsala, Sweden.) *Verhaltensstudien am Rapsweissling und Bergweissling (*Pieris napi* L. und *Pieris bryoniae* Ochs.)* (A study of the relationship between two species of butterflies (*Pieris napi* L. and *Pieris bryoniae* Ochs.)) *Behaviour*, 1952, 4, 67-84.—Using both dried specimens and models, the stimuli releasing sexual attack of male butterflies was determined. White wing color appears to be the most effective stimulus component, even when, as in *Pieris bryoniae*, the female wing color is dark. This reduced preference for females of like species appears to be true only for *P. bryoniae*, however.—L. I. O'Kelly.

4054. Rhine, J. B. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) *The present outlook on the question of psi in animals.* *J. Parapsychol.*, 1951, 15, 230-251.—The question of whether long-distance direction-finding capacities in animals may involve extrasensory perception or an unknown type of sensory perception is examined in the light of field observations and experimental work on animals. The review includes studies of migration of eels, salmon, various species of birds;

homing experiments on wild birds, homing pigeons, mice; case reports of homing dogs, cats; and trailing cases of animals reported to have followed human companions into unfamiliar territory. Known sensory equipment of animals is inadequate to explain some direction-finding behavior; extrasensory perception is offered as an alternative explanation.—*B. M. Humphrey.*

4055. Schaef, Robert A. Motor skills and motor skills testing as related to speech. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 161.—Abstract of M.A. thesis, Stanford U., 1951.

4056. Skawran, P. R. Die sielkunde van die oerkrigte. (The psychology of the primary forces.) *Proc. S. Afr. Psychol. Ass.*, 1950, No. 1, 22-23.—Abstract.

4057. Spurway, H. (University Coll., London.) Can wild animals be kept in captivity? *New Biol.*, 1952, No. 13, 11-30.—Animals living in captivity are not really at all representative of the wild populations from which they were originally drawn, but are on the road to domestication. In intimate contact with man, their entire mode of life is profoundly altered. A wide range of data from behavior, ecology, and genetics shows that the aquarium, the zoo and the laboratory are microcosms of evolution in action. 27 references.—*M. Choynowski.*

4058. Taylor, J. G. (U. Cape Town, South Africa.) A contribution to the theory of the inheritance of behaviour tendencies in the white rat. *Proc. S. Afr. Psychol. Ass.*, 1950, No. 1, 19-20.—Abstract.

4059. Vasse, Paul, & Vasse, Christiane. (136 Blvd de Chateaudun, Amiens, France.) A comparison of two subjects in PK. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1951, 15, 263-270.—Dice-throwing tests of psychokinesis (PK) were conducted by the authors as subjects. 2 dice were thrown at a time from a cup; 5760 such throws were made in all. The results of C.V. were statistically significant, while those of P.V. were at the chance level.—*B. M. Humphrey.*

(See also abstracts 3877, 3887, 4650, 4658)

COMPLEX PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

4060. Armstrong, Edward A. (Cambridge U., Eng.) The nature and function of animal mimesis. *Bull. Anim. Behav.*, 1951, No. 9, 46-58.—Various types of mimetic behaviour are defined and the available evidence for each is evaluated. A distinction is made between "imitation" as a type of learning, and mimesis, as an instinctive capacity widely distributed throughout the animal kingdom. The implications of mimesis as an aid in understanding many types of human behaviour are developed. 70-item bibliography.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

4061. Goodstein, Leonard David. Intellectual rigidity and social attitudes. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 379-380.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952,

Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 59 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3886.

4062. Harvey, O. J., & Sherif, Muzafer. Level of aspiration as a case of judgmental activity in which ego-involvements operate as factors. *Sociometry*, 1951, 14, 141-147.—This study of estimating performances on an objective task with or without strong ego-involvement shows no significant differences where two individuals are strongly ego-involved in a positive way. Where competition, however friendly, exists, there appear small discrepancies in the estimation of the future performances of both competitors. However, where two individuals are antagonistically involved, there will be wide and significant discrepancies both in setting goals and in estimating future performances. Thus, the authors conclude that "Differences in judgmental activity related to self and to others can properly be explained in terms of differences in direction and intensity of ego-involvements of the individuals in question which enter in functional relation with other internal and external factors in the frame of reference."—*J. H. Bunzel.*

4063. Klopfer, Florenz Dudley. The relation of food deprivation to certain measures of perception. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 382-383.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 91 p., \$1.14, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor Mich., Publ., No. 3778.

4064. Luypen, W. De psychologie van de verveling. (Psychology of boredom). Amsterdam: H. J. Paris, 172 p. Hfl. 8.90.—The phenomenological nature of boredom is well known to everybody through an immediate intuitive survey. Boredom is undergone as a gradually increasing feeling of paralysis. *In facto esse* boredom enters into the consciousness as a psychic paralysis which is felt as "unpleasant" through the feeling of emptiness; there is a disturbance in the normal conception of time in such a sense that time seems longer. Boredom must be classified amongst the feelings and can be looked at as the affective reaction to a remaining unsatisfied and steadily increasing striving, dominant in the psyche but moderated from within. 36 references.—*M. Dresden.*

4065. Magne, Olof. Perception and learning. Uppsala: Appelbergs Bohtryckeri AB, 1952. 228 p. 25 Kr.—An experimental verification of the hypothetical differences resulting from a redefinition of the concepts of perception and learning. The study is divided into 3 parts: I. On the comparisons between recall and recognition tests; II. Investigations of reproduction tests by means of factor analysis; and III. Laws of perception and memory. The results based on a variety of experiments and large numbers of subjects do not support Gestalt theory but demonstrate that "mental processes in learning situations are either rarely or never identical with the perceptual processes."—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

4066. Schottlaender, Felix. Das Ich und seine Determinanten. (The ego and its determinants.)

Psyche, Heidel., 1951, 5, 497-508.—2 categories of the ego are of special importance for the psychotherapist, phantasy and need for help. The author discusses in detail the function of phantasy with special emphasis on fairy tales and Greek mythology.—E. Barschak.

4067. Soal, S. G. The scientific evidence for extra-sensory perception. *Discovery*, 1949, 10, 373-377.—The author, prior to 1940 one of the chief critics and opponents of extra-sensory perception, who "can at least claim to know as much as any person living about the numerous sources of experimental error" that may be associated with investigations into telepathy and clairvoyance, reviews the work at Duke University, Carington's discovery of displacement, and K. M. Goldney's and his own work. He states that in a sense there is scientific evidence for telepathy which no one who examines it can reject, "unless one is prepared to postulate wholesale fraud among a considerable number of persons of academic standing." The trouble with telepathy is that it does not seem to link up with any other known facts of science.—M. Choynowski.

4068. Wack, Dunstan J. A psychological study of conscience. *Stud. Psychol. Psychiat. Cathol. Univ. Amer.*, 1952, 8(3), 54 p.—"When a person is confronted with a moral value his moral consciousness is aroused and he becomes aware of this moral value as reflected in a positive or negative attitude toward the situation. If, however, the matter is such that he must act in regard to the situation by making a decision as to how he should act, conscience comes into play. The attraction or repulsion and attitude that flows from moral consciousness is integrated into an examination of the motives and circumstances of the situation in such a way that the person knows how he should act." A battery of tests, known as the Reaction of a Moral Stimulus Scale (RMS-Scale), is described.—M. Ellermann.

LEARNING & MEMORY

4069. ———. *Metodika izucheniia uslovnykh reflektsov.* (Methodics of the studying the conditioned reflexes.) Moscow: USSR Acad. Med. Sci., 1952. 179 p. 10 rub. 30 kop.—This book comprises several Pavlov's chapters on the conditioned reflexes and the new (third) edition of Podkopaev's monograph on the methodology of the studying of conditioned reflexes. 21 pages of bibliography (through 1936).—M. Choynowski.

4070. Avigdor, Rosette. (New York U.) A neglected variable in animal learning. *Psychol. Newslet.*, 1952, No. 39, 7-10.—Many experimenters have overlooked the change in task and accompanying set variable which seems to be a definite methodological shortcoming in most experiments pertaining to the latent learning controversy. Evidence of this omission is more fully explored.—D. S. Leeds.

4071. Bryan, Beatrice Irene. Functional interrelationships of word association, perception, learning, and memory. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 376-377.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Columbia

U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 88 p., \$1.10, University Microfilms Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3877.

4072. Christie, Richard. (New York U.) The effect of some early experiences in the latent learning of adult rats. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 281-288.—Question was raised as to why animals with an early history of food and water deprivation were able to respond properly to a previously irrelevant water bottle when thirsty but at a chance level when hungry. 2 hypotheses tested: early deprivation leads to impairment of subsequent learning, or to establishment of cathexis for the water bottle. 2 groups were subjected to early, pre-experimental deprivation, identical training and testing, except that the water bottle (irrelevant incentive) was not in the irrelevant goal box during the training series for one group. The group not finding the water bottle responded to the locus of previous reward. Deprivation hypothesis considered disproved. Other group which found water bottle showed preference for this side when thirsty and this deemed support for cathexis hypothesis.—H. H. Weiss.

4073. Danilov, I. V. Ob odnoi amerikanskoi popytke revizovat' uchenie I. P. Pavlova. (On one American attempt to revise I. P. Pavlov's theory.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1952, 38(3), 368-375.—American experimentation on conditioning in the spinal dog is reviewed negatively. Since American experimenters do not hold to Pavlovian theory or subscribe to a "dialectical Weltanschauung," they cannot hope to create "real scientific theory."—I. D. London.

4074. Delgado, Honorio. (Universidad Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, Peru.) Sobre la significación de la fonética en el proceso del recuerdo verbal. (On the significance of vocal sound in the process of verbal recall.) *Act. Primer Cong. Nac. de Filos.*, Mar. 30-Apr. 9, 1949, 1361-1366.—A careful study of words that come to mind while endeavoring to recall a well-known word indicates that the mechanism of recall relies heavily on the vocal sound elements in the engrams. The conclusion is based on an examination of identical phonemes occurring in both the word difficult to recall and in the words coming to mind spontaneously, called associated words.—H. L. Latham.

4075. Drabs, José. La phénomène d'automatisation et la psychologie ergologique. (The phenomenon of automatization and ergological psychology.) In *Baumgarten, Fransiska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 319-321.—Complete or partial automatization underlies all learning; and all adaptation to new conditions implies practice breaking, or integrating in new combinations, of automatisms previously acquired.—G. E. Bird.

4076. Glanzer, Murray Abraham. Stimulus satiation as an explanation of spontaneous alternation in rats. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 379.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952. U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 132 p., \$1.65, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor Mich., Publ. No. 3753.

4077. Grant, David A., & Schipper, Lowell M. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) The acquisition and extinction of conditioned eyelid responses as a function of the percentage of fixed-ratio random reinforcement. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 313-320.—5 different percentages of fixed-ratio random reinforcement upon acquisition and extinction of eyelid conditioning were studied. The CS was light and the UCS an air-puff. The per cent frequency of CR's during acquisition was clearly a function of the percentage of reinforced trials. During extinction the per cent frequency of CR's was greatest in the 50% and 75% reinforced groups, as compared with the 0%, 25% and 100% groups. 17 references.—H. H. Weiss.

4078. Grebenkina, M. A. Bibliografiâ k stat'e S. V. Anichkova "Farmakologiya uslovykh reflektov." (Bibliography to S. V. Anichkov's article, "Pharmacology of conditioned reflexes.") *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1952, 38(3), 395-403.—The bibliography of Anichkov's article (see 26: 6077.)—I. D. London.

4079. Hammer, Emanuel Frederick. The effect of post-hypnotic suggestion on some aspects of learning performance and certain other intellectual and psychomotor tasks. *Dissert. Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 161-162.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, New York U., 1951. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 254 p., \$3.18, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3448.

4080. Hill, Charles W., & Thune, Leland E. (Vanderbilt U. Nashville, Tenn.) Place and response learning in the white rat under simplified and mutually isolated conditions. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 289-297.—This problem was set up involving a single choice point for 2 groups of rats; one group was required to make only a right turn response in a homogeneous environment, the other was given spacial cues to run to the same location. After initial test trials under similar motivation, response group dropped below chance expectancy before and stayed lower than place group. This was construed to support an associative rather than to a cognitive theory. 16 references.—H. H. Weiss.

4081. Irion, Arthur L. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.), & Gustafson, Levarl M. "Reminiscence" in bilateral transfer. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 321-323.—An attempt was made to demonstrate reminiscence effects in bilateral transfer. 2 groups were given practice on a Koerth pursuit rotor. One group was shifted from the right to the left hand after the tenth trial whereas the second group was given a 5-minute rest before making the switch. The data indicate that reminiscence does occur in bilateral transfer.—H. H. Weiss.

4082. Jones, Lyle Vincent. Analysis of visual discrimination learning by pigeons. In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ.*, 1950-51, 1951, 26, 251-253. (Stanford U. Bull., 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1951.

4083. Lachman, Sheldon Joseph. A theoretical and experimental investigation of absolute and relational stimulus training in discrimination learning.

Dissert. Abstr., 1952, 12, 220.—Abstract of Sc.D. dissertation, U. Michigan, 1952. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 90 p., \$1.13, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3523.

4084. Miller, Neal E., & Kraeling, Doris. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Displacement: greater generalization of approach than avoidance in a generalized approach-avoidance conflict. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 217-221.—An experiment designed to test the assumption that the gradient of stimulus generalization of avoidance falls off more steeply than that of approach. 115 male albino rats were trained to an approach-avoidance conflict in one alley then tested in 2 other alleys of increasing physical difference. Results showed that avoidance generalized less strongly than approach.—A. K. Solars.

4085. Miller, Neal E., & Murray, Edward J. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Displacement and conflict; learnable drive as a basis for the steeper gradient of avoidance than of approach. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 227-231.—An experimental test of the prediction that the gradient of stimulus generalization of an avoidance habit motivated by the learned drive of fear should be steeper than that of one motivated by the primary drive of mild pain induced by electric shock. 60 albino rats were trained, and tested in the same and a different alley. The measure was force of pull against a restraint. The prediction was verified.—A. K. Solars.

4086. Murray, Edward J., & Miller, Neal E. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Displacement; steeper gradient of generalization of avoidance than of approach with age of habit controlled. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 222-226.—Age of habit and number and distribution of training trials were controlled for approach and avoidance habits in a comparison of stimulus generalization gradients. The rats were tested in the same and in a different alley with strength of pull against a restraint as the measure. The results showed that the gradient of stimulus generalization was steeper for the avoidance response.—A. K. Solars.

4087. Rockway, Marty, & Duncan, Carl P. (Northwestern U. Evanston, Ill.) Pre-recall warming-up in verbal retention. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 305-312.—Two experiments were designed to study the effect of variation of warming-up (color-naming) task upon the retention of verbal paired associates. In the first experiment 15 paired associates were learned followed by 10 relearning trials 24 hours later. 9 out of 10 groups named colors prior to the relearning trials. In the second experiment, new groups A, B, and C learned the same word list as in experiment I, and relearned them 24 hours later. Groups A and B named colors prior to the relearning at the same rate of the original learning. The results of both experiments show no evidence for pre-recall warming up.—H. H. Weiss.

4088. Russell, Wallace A., (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Retention of verbal material as a function of motivating instructions and experimentally-induced failure. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 207-216.—An experiment—

tal investigation of the joint influences of motivating instructions and experimentally-induced failure upon immediate and delayed retention in a verbal learning task. Findings indicated that failed Ss showed a highly significant disruption in performance on the first trial of the immediate retention test only. Motivating instructions had no effect upon amount of retention or upon the magnitude of failure effects. —A. K. Solarz.

4089. Scharlock, Donald Peter. *An analysis of the sign-Gestalt interpretation of behavior at a choice-point: studies on the role of extra-maze cues and the effects of pre-extinction in place and response learning.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 389-390.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Buffalo. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 138 p., \$1.73, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3932.

4090. Seward, John P., Datel, William E., & Levy, Nissim. (U. California, Los Angeles.) *Tests of two hypotheses of latent learning.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 274-280.—3 experiments conducted to test Meehl's and MacCorquodale's drive-conditioning and Seward's surrogate-response theory of latent learning. Experiment I was modeled on Blodgett's rectangular maze study and "results favored the drive-conditioning theory but were complicated by avoidance behavior." Experiments II and III employed single unit T-maze with distinctive end boxes. Rats were tested for latent learning in experiment II after 20 minutes and experiment III within a few seconds. In experiment II latent learning was not demonstrated; in experiment III "test performance was significantly related to place of eating as predicted by surrogate-response theory," but conditions were not adequate for testing opposing theory. —H. H. Weiss.

4091. Stanley, Walter C. (Brown U., Providence, R. I.) *Extinction as a function of the spacing of extinction trials.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 249-261.—Food-reinforced T-maze position habit was learned by rats and then extinguished by massed or spaced extinction. In the first part (extinction by the frustrating omission of food), extinction was more rapid in the spaced extinction trials in terms of running time to either goal box, but more rapid with massed extinction according to runs to the previously rewarding goal box. In the second part (extinction by nonfrustrating removal of hunger), there was no difference between massed or spaced extinction in terms of either score. Results are not in line with conclusions from extinction theories which assume response decrement is a direct function of internal inhibition which dissipates with time. 21 references.—H. H. Weiss.

4092. Vandermeer, Simon, & Amsel, Abram. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) *Work and rest factors in eyelid conditioning.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 261-266.—Eyelid conditioning was studied under varying rates of response elicitation and introduction of rest interval. Light and air puff were paired at average rate of 9 per minute for one group and 3 per minute for another with no difference between 9-

and 3-minute groups. The relationship between post-rest increment and number of trials before rest was an increasing one reaching its maximum at about 45 trials.—H. H. Weiss.

4093. Yamaguchi, H. G. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *Gradients of drive stimulus (Sd) intensity generalization.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 298-304.—5 groups of rats were trained to operate a Skinner-box manipulandum at different drive levels in terms of food deprivation to determine some of the quantitative aspects of drive stimulus intensity generalization. The results suggested that the principle of stimulus-intensity generalization clearly applies to Sd and that the gradients of effective reaction potential at a given level of food deprivation are linear functions of the hours of hunger training. 18 references.—H. H. Weiss.

4094. Young, J. Z. (U. Coll., London, Eng.) *Growth and plasticity in the nervous system.* *Proc. roy. Soc., Ser. B.*, 1951-52, 139, 18-37.—Presents evidence suggesting that the size reached by any nerve cell is influenced by the number of impulses which cross its synaptic junctions. Reports the results of a study of conditioned withdrawal responses in the octopus before and after removal of the lobus frontalis superior. Brief discussion of the implications for theories of learning.—B. A. Maher.

(See also abstracts 3881, 4487, 4666, 4670)

THINKING & IMAGINATION

4095. Ginsberg, Arthur. (New York U.) *A proposal for a comprehensive theory of reasoning behavior.* *Psychol. Newsltr.* 1952, No. 40, 10-13.—2 questions are postulated and discussed: (1) What are some of the crucial problems or issues with which a theory of reasoning behavior must cope in order to fulfill the term "comprehensive"? (2) What are the salient differentia by which reasoning behavior may be distinguished from other kinds of behavior? The incorporation of some of the considerations outlined within a comprehensive theory would seem to require a somewhat renovated view of human capacities and functions.—D. S. Leeds.

4096. Herbst, Irwin. *Notes on the "berit" in two dreams.* *Amer. Imago*, 1952, 9, 165-172.—Attendance upon the ritual of circumcision stimulated 2 dreams in a patient under analysis. The dreams are interpreted.—W. A. Varvel.

4097. Short, P. L. (Burden Neurological Inst., Bristol, Eng.) *The measurement of mental images.* *Sci. News*, 1952, No. 24, 7-21.—150 subjects were examined with a 2-channel portable EEG machine, during the solution of 6 different mental tasks. The first channel recorded electrical potentials from the posterior areas of the brain, and the second channel recorded breathing by means of a thermocouple. It appeared that the subjects fell into 2 main categories of imagery, visual and verbal. The extreme alpha-types, P (Persistent) and M (Minus), correlate with extreme types of imagery, and the R (Responsive) type with "moderate" imagery, though with a clearly

recognizable predominance of visual or verbal images. The visualists tend always to breathe regularly and their alpha-rhythms, where present, block whenever they are busy with mental tasks; visual images come more readily to them than verbal ones. The verbalists tend always to breathe irregularly, and their alpha-rhythms tend to persist, whether or not they are thinking out problems. 9 references.—*M. Choynowski.*

(See also abstracts, 4136, 4660, 4661, 4674, 4676, 4683, 4687, 4693, 4697, 4699)

INTELLIGENCE

4098. Gates, R. Ruggles. Genetics and normal mental differences. In *Milbank Memorial Fund, The biology of mental health and disease* (see 27: 3957), 277-282.—Inheritance of normal mental differences and racial differences in mentality are discussed. James V. Neel points out in the discussion (281-282) that until mental tests independent of cultural factors are developed the "question of innate mental differences . . . [cannot] . . . be more than a subject for speculation."—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

4099. Gex, Maurice. Caractérolgie purement psychologique. (Purely psychological characterology.) *Dialectica*, 1951, 5, 213-222.—The review is based on recent books of the 3 new characterologies of Philippe Girardet, Fernand Janson, and Renée Liger.—*M. Choynowski.*

4100. Guilford, J.-P. Progrès récents dans la mesure des aptitudes. (Recent progress in the measurement of aptitudes.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1952, 2, 95-109.—Concepts of aptitudes have been varied; from a monistic concept of intelligence as a general aptitude to the behavioristic concept of a plurality of aptitudes. Many studies in the past, such as those performed by Binet and Spearman have given credence to the one aptitude concept. The factor analytic approach to the study of aptitudes has uncovered several non-intellectual aptitudes. The topic of aptitudes is discussed briefly throughout the article in terms of its contribution to selection and placement.—*G. Besnard.*

4101. No abstract

4102. Hirai, Nobuyoski. (*Aiiku Research Inst., Tokyo.*) The effect of glutamic acid upon the mental function. *J. Jap. Soc. Food Nutrition*, 1951, 4(3), 79-83.—A review with 57 references. Glutamic acid seems to have no direct beneficial effect on the mental function.—(Courtesy *Biol. Abstr.*)

4103. Wasiutyński, Jeremi. Geniet og det overnaturlige. (Genius and the supernatural) Oslo: Mortensens Forlag, 1951. 98 p.—The aim of this book is to throw light upon some aspects of the problem of genius. In 6 chapters the author discusses, taking into account the recent scientific work in these fields, some most important typologies of man, the role of a sorcerer as the intermediary with the supernatural in the primitive society, extra-sensory perception and the supernatural, the origin of the belief in God, the relation of genius and mental illness, and

the problem of inspiration as a super-natural phenomenon. 54-item bibliography.—*M. Choynowski.*

(See also abstracts 4240, 4565, 4600, 4667)

PERSONALITY

4104. Applezweig, Dorothy Gordon. An investigation of the interrelationships of several measures of rigidity under varying conditions of security. *Dissert. Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 212.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Michigan, 1952. Microfilm of complete manuscript 121 p., \$1.51, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3462.

4105. Block, Jack. An experimental investigation of the construct of ego control. In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ., 1950-51*, 1951, 26, 226-229. (*Stanford U. Bull.*, 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1950.

4106. Block, Jeanne Lavonne Humphrey. An experimental study of a topological representation of ego-structure. In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ., 1950-51*, 1951, 26, 230-232. (*Stanford U. Bull.*, 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1951.

4107. Brown, Roger William. Some determinants of the relationship between rigidity and authoritarianism. *Dissert. Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 213-214.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Michigan, 1952. Microfilm of complete manuscript 138 p., \$1.73, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3475.

4108. Eriksen, Charles Walter. Perceptual defense: the elevation of perceptual recognition thresholds as a function of unacceptable needs. In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ., 1950-51*, 1951, 26, 242-243. (*Stanford U. Bull.*, 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1950.

4109. Humphrey, Betty M. (*Duke U., Durham, N. C.*) Introversion-extraversion ratings in relation to scores in ESP tests. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1951, 15, 252-262.—The data of 3 separate ESP experiments were examined to determine whether ESP scoring level was related to introversion-extraversion ratings of the Bernreuter Personality Inventory. As a group, the subjects below the 50th percentile on the scale (extraverts) averaged above mean chance expectation in the ESP tests, while the group of subjects above the 50th percentile (introverts) averaged below chance expectation in ESP. The difference between the means of these two groups of subjects was statistically significant. A regression study showed that the relation between ESP scores and introversion-extraversion ratings was linear and significant at the .001 level.—*B. M. Humphrey.*

4110. Lawton, Mortimer Powell. Stimulus ambiguity and personality maladjustment as related to perceptual adequacy. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 395-396.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 102 p., \$1.28, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3898.

4111. Moldawsky, Stanley. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) **An empirical validation of a rigidity scale against a criterion of rigidity in an interpersonal situation.** *Sociometry*, 1951, 14, 153-174.—Many different concepts of rigidity necessitate different ways of measuring rigid behavior. A spontaneity test situation was given to 66 male students in an introductory psychology course. "The results . . . indicated that the Rigidity Scale does not measure a trait with sufficient generality to separate the individuals in the extremes of the distribution on rigidity displayed in a complex behavioral situation."—J. H. Bunzel.

4112. Mundy-Castle, A. C. **The electroencephalogram in relation to temperament.** *Proc. S. Afr. Psychol. Ass.*, 1951, No. 2, 26-27.—Abstract.

4113. von Orelli, Aloys. **Persönlichkeit, Selbst und Person.** (Personality, self, and the person.) In Speer, Ernst. *Die Vorträge der 2. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1951* (see 27: 4312), 158-166.—The attempt is made to place the psychology of C. G. Jung in its anthropological context based on the modern western striving for the antagonistic goals of developing the personality and of finding the self. The two goals can be united "in a third possibility of higher magnitude," the "person."—C. T. Bever.

4114. Wallon, Henri. (Collège de France, Paris.) **L'évolution dialectique de la personnalité.** (The dialectical evolution of the personality.) *Dialectica*, 1951, 5, 402-412.—Emotion is an expressive process, whereby reacting to a given situation the individual provokes among social patterns similar or complementary attitudes. This interaction between the self and the social milieu governs the progressive construction of personality. It takes a dialectical character and shows the essential complementarity of the subject and the environment. English summary.—M. Choynowski.

(See also abstracts 3866, 3868, 4040, 4152, 4672, 4689, 4691, 4694)

AESTHETICS

4115. Feldman, Abraham Bronson. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) **Othello's obsessions.** *Amer. Imago*, 1952, 9, 147-164.—"The Freudian exposition of jealousy, its homosexual current, its castration complex and menace to masculinity, its paranoia tendency, is wealthily confirmed by the tragedy of Othello." His nature was essentially effeminate and his love for Desdemona a "makeshift passion."—W. A. Varvel.

4116. Hecht, M. Bernard. (Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York.) **Uncanniness, yearning, and Franz Kafka's works.** *Amer. Imago*, 1952, 9, 45-55.—According to Freud, the feeling of uncanniness occurs "either when repressed infantile complexes have been revived by some impression, or when primitive beliefs we have surmounted seem once more to be confirmed." The intense effect upon the reader of Franz Kafka's intrapsychic dramas depends upon the stimulation of unconscious Oedipal conflict, upon

realistic staging which allows the author gradually to overstep the bounds of possibility, and upon the creation of intellectual uncertainty. In the characters of his dramas a dominant feeling is the yearning for what had once been enjoyed either actually or in fantasy without guilt or anxiety. In yearning, the attempted revival of infantile situations always fails.—W. A. Varvel.

4117. Hilleret, Maurice Ian. **Sur le sado-masochisme au cinéma.** (Sado-masochism in the film.) *Hyg. ment.* 1952, 41, 60-71.—Following an attempt to distinguish between cruelty and sadism the author proceeds to show sadistic and sado-masochistic elements in the films of Bunnel, Chaplin, Stroheim, Clouzot and Bresson and implies that analysis of the films of Fritz Lang, Alfred Hitchcock, and Billy Wilder would indicate similar trends. Only René Clair is believed to be an exception.—M. L. Simmel.

4118. Manheim, Leonard F. (City College, New York.) **The personal history of David Copperfield: a study in psychoanalytic criticism.** *Amer. Imago*, 1952, 9, 21-43.—David Copperfield is the most autobiographical of all the novels of Charles Dickens, his greatest effort at self-revelation and self-analysis, although he was not so much writing about himself as he was dreaming of himself. The novel is crowded with father-figures, mother-images, virgin-images and fallen women, and hero-caricatures. Dickens could never penetrate the mysteries of his leading character but gave instead of a portrait a galaxy of caricatures." He confessed, "I have in my heart of hearts a favorite child and his name is David Copperfield."—W. A. Varvel.

4119. Miller, Richard Bateman. **Personality correlates of dramatic aptitude.** In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ.*, 1950-51, 1951, 26, 262-266. (Stanford U. Bull., 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1950.

4120. Pauncz, Arpad. (VA Hosp., Downey, Ill.) **Psychopathology of Shakespeare's King Lear: exemplification of the Lear Complex (a new interpretation).** *Amer. Imago*, 1952, 9, 57-78.—Customary interpretations of the character of King Lear have neglected his pathological attachment to his daughters, especially to Cordelia, a reverse erotic fixation which may be termed the adult libido or the Lear Complex. The puzzling first scene becomes a key to the meaning of Lear's tragedy when so interpreted. Lear curses his youngest daughter, whose offense was that she declared half her love must go to her future husband, and yet does his utmost to discourage her suitors. He provokes his daughters' unnatural ingratitude by his own extreme demands. Lear is too complex to be interpreted either as a tragedy of children's ingratitude or as one of adult libido fixation and the conflicts originating from it.—W. A. Varvel.

4121. Schnier, Jacques. (1736 Taylor St., San Francisco 11, Calif.) **The symbolic bird in Medieval and Renaissance art.** *Amer. Imago*, 1952, 9, 89-126.—In Medieval and Renaissance religious painting and sculpture the Christ Child is frequently represented as holding a bird, most often a goldfinch, in

his hand, or the accessory symbol of the bird appears in conjunction with a book or scroll. The dove or book was an early symbol for the Holy Ghost. Evidence is given to support the bird symbol as representing motherly attributes, especially the mother's breast. 25 references.—*W. A. Varvel.*

(See also abstracts 3885, 4230, 4579)

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

4122. Cahn, Paulette. *Expérimentations sociométriques appliquées au groupe fraternel.* (Sociometric experiments on siblings.) *Cah. Int. Sociol.*, 1952, 12, 169-173.—A qualitative report on the examination of groups of siblings with Moreno's Sociometric Test. Methodological problems are discussed. Main findings: (1) most often, the preferences are centered on the youngest sibling, except among institution-reared children; (2) polarization scores are strongly influenced by the attitudes of parents; (3) correspondence scores, however, reveal deeply-rooted affective attitudes.—*G. Dufresne.*

4123. Commission on Group Psychotherapy. *Report to the World Federation for Mental Health: Section III—Group psychotherapy with adolescents.* *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 173-176.—There is agreement that adolescents present a special problem for group therapy. Most of the work in the field has been done with adolescent girls, who appear to be favorable subjects. The needs of adolescence are factors that make group therapy a valuable treatment method. Bibliography.—*N. M. Locke.*

4124. Dowley, Edith Mary. *Characteristics of war-born children as revealed through mother interviews.* In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ.*, 1950-51, 1951, 26, 387-389. (*Stanford U. Bull.*, 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1951.

4125. Fraisse, P., & Vautrey, P. (*Sorbonne, Paris, France.*) *La perception de l'espace, de la vitesse et du temps chez l'enfant de cinq ans.* (Perception of space, of speed, and of time in the five-year old child.) *Enfance*, 1952, 5, 1-20.—Using 2 toy cyclists moving along parallel tracks at different speeds, the present authors study perception of space, time and speed in kindergarten children of both sexes by means of informal interview. The results show that the child of 5 years is capable of comparing the speeds of 2 moving objects even when a passing does not correspond to a greater speed. Passing is a secondary criterion which reinforces or which enters into conflict with direct perception of the speeds of moving objects. Perception of speed appears to involve a reasoning which places in relation all the other spatio-temporal givens of the experience.—*F. C. Sumner.*

4126. Freud, Anna. *El agresión en relación con el desarrollo emocional, normal y patológico.* (Aggression in its relationship to emotional development, normal and pathological.) *Rev. Psicoanal.*, B.

Aires, 1950, 7, 450-456.—Spanish translation by Elisabeth Goode. (See 24: 1667.)—*G. B. Strother.*

4127. Goode, Elisabeth. *Un cuento en el análisis de una niña.* (A story in the analysis of a child.) *Rev. Psicoanal.*, B. *Aires*, 1950, 7, 402-414.—A child will at some stage in its development show great interest in some one story. Analysis shows that such a story expresses and often aids in overcoming some conflict. An illustration from the analysis of a 6 year old girl is described.—*G. B. Strother.*

4128. Himmelweit, H. T., Halsey, A. H., & Oppenheim, A. N. (*London School of Economics, England.*) *The views of adolescents on some aspects of the social class structure.* *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1952, 3, 148-172.—Adolescent boys in 2 types of British schools—grammar schools and secondary schools—were given questionnaires during 3 half-day sessions of testing to investigate their perceptions of "social class," their attribution of prestige to various occupations, perceptions of their family's social class position, their assessment of factors related to social mobility, and views of their own chances of ascent. A striking similarity between the view of adolescents and adults who had been studied elsewhere were noted, although adolescent views tended to be less "sophisticated." The social class views of adolescents are markedly influenced by their own position within the class structure and by the varying class environments provided by the 2 types of schools from which subjects were drawn.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

4129. Irwin, Orvis C. (*U. Iowa, Iowa City.*) *Speech development in the young child: 2. Some factors related to the speech development of the infant and young child.* *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1952, 17, 269-279.—Studies of frequency and type of phoneme distribution in normals permit studies of the influence of age, sex, race, siblings, feeble-mindedness, intelligence, occupation and similar items on variations from the normal profile. It is a reasonable inference that the development of phoneme type and phoneme frequencies present an orderly picture. Research of this type should ultimately throw additional light on the laws of speech development of both normal and handicapped children.—*M. F. Palmer.*

4130. Landis, Paul H. (*Washington State Coll., Pullman.*) *Adolescence and youth; the process of maturing.* 2nd ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1952. xii, 461 p. \$5.00.—A second edition of the 1945 (see 20: 1721) text with a chapter added to each of the 2 sections dealing with moral maturity and economic adulthood. 2 chapters have been added in Part 3 dealing with "the transition to marital adulthood."—*L. A. Pennington.*

4131. Lanz-Stuparich, Maria. (*U. Rome, Italy.*) *Les adolescents et le cinema.* (Adolescents and the cinema.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 557-561.—A study of 200 boys and the same number of girls was made by means of interviews, examinations, and clinical analysis. Results indicate much identification and projection on the part of the young

spectators, in the situations presented by the film, suggesting that serious consideration be given by those responsible for this influence on the lives of these future citizens.—G. E. Bird.

4132. Laura, Albertini, & Pia, Caruso Ada. (U. Rome, Italy.) *Percezione e interpretazione di immagini cinematografiche nei ragazzi.* (Perception and interpretation, by children, of cinematographic pictures.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 561-562.—After the projection of the film *Manouk*, 576 subjects from 8 to 14 years old gave their impressions. Further research is recommended to study the choice of pictures presented to children of different age groups. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

4133. Lejeune, Y. A. (Child Guidance Clinic, Johannesburg South Africa.) *Developmental tendencies during the latency period.* *Proc. S. Afr. Psychol. Ass.*, 1950, No. 1, 25.—Abstract.

4134. Mowrer, O. H. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) *Speech development in the young child: 1. The autism theory of speech development and some clinical applications.* *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1952, 17, 263-268.—When birds are taught to talk it is necessary to develop an isolation of the bird from its species and to associate the vocalizations of human speech and song with pleasant experiences. The birds then develop a self-satisfaction basis, of performance because of the subjective comfort provided by these sounds. Psychoanalytically and psychologically the learning of human babies may be dependent to a considerable extent on the reassuring and secondary reinforcement properties of a mother's voice, particularly as it is associated with agreeable experiences. A number of applications to speech pathology are suggested.—M. F. Palmer.

4135. Raban, Georgette. *Le sens de la symétrie chez les enfants.* (The sense of symmetry in children.) *Enfance*, 1952, 5, 33-47.—To ascertain the age at which the child begins to appreciate symmetry, 130 primary and kindergarten children from 4 to 12 years of age were first requested to copy pairs of simple geometrical figures presented in symmetry, then they were presented singly line-drawings of objects or animals in profile and requested to make 2 similar symmetrical drawings of each of the models. From the results it is concluded that graphic symmetry is absolutely not understood before the 4th year of age and then only in a third of the children and that graphic symmetry is not completely understood by all the children for all the figures until 9 to 10 years of age, oblique geometrical lines giving the longest difficulty.—F. C. Sumner.

4136. Strauss, Anselm L. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) *The development and transformation of monetary meanings in the child.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 275-286.—Using data from a scale analysis of 71 questions asked of children, ages 4.5 to 11.5 years, 9 stages of concept formation (with specific application to monetary transactions) are described in detail. The author concludes that development is cumulative, with new concepts built upon old ones

which then are reorganized in the new cognitive structure. Concept formation in children proceeds through a series of reorganizations involving emotion, perception, willing, and valuing and is not simply an intellectual matter. "Investigations of concept development are essential to the study of personality development."—W. W. Charters, Jr.

4137. Subes, J. *Hypothèse sur l'enfance.* (An hypothesis on childhood.) *Enfance*, 1952, 5, 48-75.—The will-to-grow, the will-to-become-adult (adulthood), which the child feels vaguely but in a persistent fashion can more clearly and adequately than the libido of Freud or the striving to compensate for inferiority of Adler render account of the affective evolution of childhood. The presence of the living adult model is necessary for the growth of the child. The Oedipus complex, onanism, the death-instinct (aggressivity), the latency period, play, acculturation are seen reinterpreted in the light of this hypothesis of the will-to-grow, to-become-adult.—F. C. Sumner.

4138. Templin, Mildred C. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) *Speech development in the young child: 3. The development of certain language skills in children.* *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1952, 17, 280-285.—Development of articulation is being studied on 85 University of Minnesota nursery school and kindergarten children between the ages of 2 and 6 and a cross-sectional study is continuing to develop norms from 3 through 8 years on articulation, sound discrimination, vocabulary, and sentence structure, and to investigate interrelationships.—M. F. Palmer.

4139. Thomas, Robert Murray. *Effects of frustration on children's painting.* In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ., 1950-51*, 1951, 26, 43-45. (Stanford U. Bull., 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1950.

4140. Vaughan, Warren T., Jr., & Faber, Emelie. *The systematic observation of kindergarten children.* *Hum. Organization*, 1952, 11 (2) 33-36.—A time sampling method for observing free play is described. The data may be analysed for types of interaction and task orientation, thus providing criteria for "adjustment" indices.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

4141. Witty, Paul. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) *A study of graduates of the 'Quiz Kids' program.* *Educ. Admin. Superv.*, 1952, 38, 257-271.—Questionnaire returns from 19 men and 22 women who had appeared on the Quiz Kids program as children furnished information on their adjustment and attitudes. These superior individuals reported better than average health, excellent academic achievement, extensive reading, and varied avocational interest. In general they felt being on the program had more advantages than disadvantages. They recognized the problems of the superior child in school and made suggestions for the school programs for such children.—C. M. Louttit.

(See also abstracts 3854, 3950, 3953, 4200, 4513, 4665, 4676, 4686)

MATURITY & OLD AGE

4142. Lemkau, Paul V. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) The mental hygiene of aging. *Publ. Hlth Rep., Wash.* 1952, 67, 237-241.—"Mental hygiene, the extending of satisfactions of living and the decreasing of the incidence and prevalence of mental disease, is as feasible for older as for younger groups." The mental hygiene program should consider the wide range of interests, physical status, changing interests, socioeconomic problems and group activity of the aging.—C. L. Anderson.

4143. Moberg, David Oscar. Religion and personal adjustment in old age: a study of some aspects of the Christian religion in relation to personal adjustment of the aged in institutions. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 341-342.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Minnesota. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 171 p., \$3.14, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3638.

4144. Paulus, Jean. (U. Liège, France.) Philosophy of human life, some of the conditions of a happy maturity and old age. *Dialectica*, 1951, 5, 393-401.—Having reviewed the psychological evolution of the human personality in the second half of the life, the author arrives at a conclusion . . . "that a successful aging must be prepared long in advance and from the very first years. A happy maturity and old age is the criterion and reward of a well conducted life." French summary.—M. Choynowski.

(See also abstract 4549)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

4145. Altmann, Margaret. (Hampton Institute, Va.) Social behavior of elk, *Cervus canadenses* Nelsoni, in the Jackson Hole area of Wyoming. *Behaviour*, 1952, 4, 116-143.—Detailed descriptions of field observations during 4 summer seasons are presented. Group aggregations were loosely knit and showed sexual segregation except at rutting season. Observations of play, vocalization, migratory habits and behavior under stress are reported. 30-item bibliography.—L. I. O'Kelly.

4146. Balandier, Georges. (Centre d'Etudes Sociologiques, Paris, France.) Contribution à une sociologie de la dépendance. (Contribution to a sociology of dependency.) *Cah. Int. Sociol.*, 1952, 12, 47-69.—Sociological dependency is a characteristic of the social exchanges and human relations existing between the natives of a colony and the colonials. Dependency develops through the imposition of an alien pattern of civilization. Often, the aboriginal culture had prepared the natives to become dependent. Conversely, the process of colonization is the source of an increasing awareness of the dependency and of the corresponding advantages of independence. The various attitudes adopted as a result of this awareness are described in terms of their impact on the evolution of the colony. In conclusion, the author stresses the importance of this factor for anthropological studies of colonial ethnic groups as

well as for parallel studies either on the relationships between employers and workers or on the psychological manifestations of dependency.—G. Du-fresne.

4147. Blum, Richard Hosmer. Determinants of social perception. In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ., 1950-51*, 1951, 26, 233-235. (*Stanford U. Bull.*, 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1951.

4148. Broadus, Robert N. (George Pepperdine Coll., Los Angeles, Calif.) An analysis of literature cited in the *American Sociological Review*. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 355-357.—Tabulations of footnote references appearing in the 1950 volume of the *Amer. sociol. Rev.* showed that authors' use of reference literature is: "(1) rather evenly divided between serials and non-serials; (2) focussed with fairly high concentration in the areas of sociology and social sciences; (3) comparatively recent in date; and (4) weighted heavily in the English language." Comparisons are shown with similar studies in the fields of history, chemistry, and physics.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

4149. Caldwell, John M., Ranson, Stephen W., & Sacks, Jerome G. Group panic and other mass disruptive reactions. *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1951, 2, 541-567.—The authors describe and analyze group panic reactions with liberal use of historical examples. There is discussion of group dynamics as related to panic. Community organization is held to be a primary preventative measure along with adequate and factual dissemination concerning dangers to be faced. Once panic has occurred, reorganization of lines of communication and dissemination of facts concerning the extent and nature of the damage is held to be of great importance along with strong leadership. There is an outline of psychiatric treatment for casualties based on military experiences during World War II and thinking currently held by psychiatric consultants to the Surgeon General. 58 references.—W. Fleeson.

4150. Conrad, Richard. (Stanford U., Calif.) A systematic analysis of current researches in the sociology of education. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 350-355.—All research papers on the sociology of education appearing in 3 journals (*J. educ. Res.*, *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, and *J. educ. Sociol.*) between 1940 and 1950 were tabulated according to relative frequency, professional affiliation of authors, subject matter, and utilization of standard research procedures. Nearly two-thirds of the authors were not affiliated with the 2 major organizations in the basic sciences—psychology and sociology; there was a scarcity of studies "dealing with topics which appear integral to the field"; opinion questionnaires, records, and standardized tests were the most frequent sources of data (no studies appeared which used experimental methods during the decade under consideration); only 14% used concepts relevant to current theory, and few of the reported studies contained formally stated hypotheses.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

4151. Dufrenne, Mikel. *Coup d'oeil sur l'anthropologie culturelle américaine*. (A rapid survey of cultural anthropology in the United States.) *Cah. Int. Sociol.*, 1952, 12, 26-46.—A synthesis of current cultural anthropology in the U. S. Two main problems: (1) Culture and the individual, and (2) Culture itself. Analyzes the influence of topology, psychoanalysis, history and sociology on cultural anthropology. A similar use of all available disciplines is recommended to other scientists. Special attention is paid to Kardiner's method and some of its implications are discussed.—G. Dufresne.
4152. Feldman, Harold. *Some personality and social correlates of social insight and conformity*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 378-379.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952. U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 88 p., \$1.10, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3744.
4153. Hare, A. Paul. (Princeton U., N. J.) *A study of interaction and consensus in different sized groups*. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 261-267.—150 Boy Scouts, in groups of 5 and 12 members, rated camping equipment before and after group discussions and group ratings. Boys in the larger groups failed to reach as high a level of agreement as boys in smaller groups, and leaders (selected from among the subjects) had less influence on group decisions in the large groups. Leadership skill (measured by T.A.T.) was not related to influence. Post-discussion questionnaire responses indicated that large group members are afforded less chance to express themselves, hence are more dissatisfied with discussion results than members of small groups. Size of group increases members' feelings that their own opinion will not affect group decisions and thus is not worth expressing in the group.—W. W. Charters, Jr.
4154. Hsu, Francis L. K. *Anthropology or psychiatry: a definition of objectives and their implications*. *Sthwest J. Anthropol.*, 1952, 8, 227-250.—The differing emphasis on the importance for adult personality of childhood experiences, as given by anthropologists and psychiatrists, arises from focus on individuals instead of societies and from concern with the abnormal rather than the normal. The less-well adjusted members of a group are preoccupied with the past, lacking adequate balance between their own needs and outside pressures. No necessary continuity exists between child training and adult personality nor between adult personality and culture.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.
4155. King, John Arthur. *Social behavior, social organization, and population dynamics in a black-tailed prairie dog town in the Black Hills of South Dakota*. *Dissert. Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 234.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Michigan, 1952. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 342 p., \$4.28, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3519.
4156. Miller, Newton Edd, Jr. *The effect of group size on decision-making discussions*. *Dissert. Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 229.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Michigan, 1952. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 68 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3534.
4157. Pepitone, Emmy Angelica Berger. *Responsibility to the group and its effects on the performance of members*. *Dissert. Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 223.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Michigan, 1952. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 113 p., \$1.41, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3546.
4158. Sager, Clifford J. (Postgraduate Center for Psychotherapy, New York, N. Y.) *The concept of aggression in modern psychiatry*. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1952, 36, 210-219.—The differences between "the self-assertive impulses and drives that help to satisfy one's needs without harming others and the aggressive behavior that is essentially anti-social" is developed. Aggressive behavior is not instinctual but is rather a reaction to frustration or more directly to injury. From a broader social standpoint, war is likewise not considered to be "an inevitable consequence of an aggressive instinct." In most individuals, aggressive tendencies are modified and controlled and man's improved understanding of man may in time yield better control and reduction of national tensions leading to war.—M. A. Seidenfeld.
4159. Stammer, Otto. *Die Entstehung und die Dynamik der Ideologien*. (Origin and dynamics of ideologies.) *Köl. Z. Soziol.*, 1950/51, 3, 281-297.—There is no doubt that ideologies can and will influence historical developments. However, their effectiveness will depend upon the strength which history-creating groups extract from their ideologies. Conversely, human and social energies appearing in the historical situation help to unfold the virtual potentialities of ideologies.—J. H. Bunzel.
4160. Swanson, Guy E., Newcomb, Theodore M., & Hartley, Eugene L. (Eds.) *Readings in social psychology*. (Rev. ed.) New York: Holt, 1952. xix, 680 p. \$5.00.—A major revision of the first edition with about 50% of the book consisting of new material. Arrangement of the collected papers is according to "the mechanisms by which people modify each other's behavior." Topically the book is divided into 5 principal parts: Approaches to the study of interaction, The social patterning of interaction-collective problem solving, Recurring interaction patterns, Effects of interaction patterns on individual participants, and Some social psychological approaches to public issues.—J. C. Franklin.
4161. Weippert, Georg. *Bemerkungen zu einer noologischen Anthropologie*. (Notes for a noological anthropology.) *Köl. Z. Soziol.*, 1950/51, 3, 265-280.—Essentially a noological anthropology attempts to prevent the isolation of the mind as a special stratum or phenomenon. Moreover, the field of sociology, particularly an anthropologically-oriented sociology, deals with the basic questions of individualism and collectivism. The author maintains that the true but often unrecognized goal of collectivism is the realization of a true community; however, the only way for the overcoming of collectivism is through

being a real person or, even more exactly, in interpersonal relationships.—J. H. Bunzel.

(See also abstracts 4061, 4618, 4651, 4691)

METHODS & MEASUREMENTS

4162. Byrd, Eugene. (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) A study of validity and constancy of scores in a sociometric test. *Sociometry*, 1951, 14, 175-181.—Administration and re-administration of choices in life situations showed that if the choice criterion has real meaning to the subjects, the degree of change in choice behavior between a sociometric test and a life situation is not significantly greater than in the test situations.—J. H. Bunzel.

4163. Dodd, Stuart Carter. Sociomatrices and levels of interaction for dealing with plurels, groups and organizations. *Sociometry*, 1951, 14, 237-248.—"This paper is intended to show how concepts classifying people into levels as persons (social elements), plurels (sets of persons), groups (plurels of interacting persons), organizations (groups of persons in roles) can be operationally defined, quantitatively refined, and systematically interrelated by the use of sociomatrices."—J. H. Bunzel.

4164. Grace, Harry A. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) A study of the expression of hostility in everyday, professional, and international verbal situations. Ph.D. thesis, Columbia U., 1949, 64 p. Privately published.—A 90 item paper and pencil situational test designed to investigate the problem of hostility and its implications in international relations was administered anonymously to 210 graduate students in education. Development of the inventory, response categories, item analyses, and statistical results are described. Significant differences were found to be related to varied socio-economic backgrounds. The test has been reproduced in the appendix. 40-item bibliography.—H. P. David.

4165. Infield, Henrik F. Grenzen und Mängel der Anwendung des soziometrischen Tests. (Scope of and shortcomings in the use of sociometric tests.) *Köl. Z. Soziol.*, 1950/51, 3, 309-314.—This article attempts the creation of a battery of sociometric tests supplementing the biographical group interview; a test for communal needs and a questionnaire on intervening possibilities.—J. H. Bunzel.

4166. Kahn, Robert Louis. A comparison of two methods of collecting data for social research: the fixed-alternative questionnaire and the open-ended interview. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 382.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 255 p., \$3.19, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3776.

4167. Labm, Robert K. Suggestions for a study of your hometown. *Hum. Organization*, 1952, 11(2), 29-32.—Written as a memorandum to students, the author indicates accessible maps and directories which together with filing cards open up the economic, political, and social systems of a town or city. The personal order of the community becomes available through interviews and newspapers; the sym-

bols through the cemeteries and patriotic groups.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

4168. Northway, Mary L. (U. Toronto, Ontario, Canada.) A note on the use of target sociograms. *Sociometry*, 1951, 14, 235-236.—In modifying Moreno's sociogram, the author suggests extensions for improvement of the target.—J. H. Bunzel.

4169. Riley, Matilda White, & Toby, Jackson. (Rutgers U., New Brunswick, N. J.) Subject and object scales: a sociological application. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 287-296.—The customary attitude scale ("subject scale") enables an ordering of questionnaire items—focused on a single object—and an ordering of respondents to the questionnaire. The usual scheme is inadequate in situations where the objects of the questionnaire are multiple and also require ordering. Objects may be material objects, cultural norms, or other persons or groups. The authors apply Guttman scaling procedures to sociometric criterion questions with respect to recipients of choices to illustrate the "object scale." Comparison between the ordering of questions through recipients and the ordering of questions through respondents' choices illuminates the advantage of using both subject and object scales within the sociological frame of reference.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

CULTURES & CULTURAL RELATIONS

4170. Aureglia, Louis. Monégasques d'autrefois et d'aujourd'hui. (Monacans of yesteryear and today.) *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1952, 7, 128-156.—The people of Monaco are continually on the alert against anything that could weaken or change their status as a state. Monaco has a sense of duration and a faith in its destiny. Monacans seek to occupy and fulfill a spiritual and cultural position which justifies morally their existence as an independent state.—G. Elias.

4171. Blumenfeld, Walter. Erfahrungen mit Intelligenz und charakterologischen Tests in Peru und ihre Beziehungen zum Problem des vergleichenden Ethnopsychologie. (Experiences with tests of intelligence and character in Peru, and their relation to the problem of a psychoethnological comparison.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 517-527.—Peruvians according to these tests, seem to work less punctiliously than Germans of the same age, and the 2 sexes are more introverted in Peru than in North America, although in both countries the women appear to be more introverted than the men. Motor and memory tests provide less evidence of these findings than do tests of intelligence.—G. E. Bird.

4172. Bourricaud, François. Quelques remarques sur le concept de "caractère national." (Some remarks on the concept of "national character.") *Cah. Int. Sociol.*, 1952, 12, 150-168.—Riesman's *The Lonely Crowd* (see 26: 6931) is the basis for a series of considerations on the validity and the meaning of what is called "national character," and of the more general concept of culture in modern anthropology.

The various meanings of culture in the writings of Malinowsky, Ruth Benedict, Freud, Margaret Mead, and Kluckhohn are reviewed and the ensuing limitations are emphasized. A critical analysis of Riesman's theory is presented.—*G. Dufresne.*

4173. Eaton, Joseph W. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) **Controlled acculturation: a survival technique of the Hutterites.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 331-340.—The Hutterites of the western United States and Canada represent a closely-knit social organization which has maintained its integrity in the face of pressures toward change from both the outside and inside. The process by which cohesion and common values are maintained is that of controlled acculturation. This study uses the written rules of the Hutterites' governing body to show how the social system has met pressures on such indigenous principles as communal property, austere simplicity, and self-sufficiency over the last half-century.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

4174. Eneas Galvão, Eduardo. **The religion of an Amazon community: a study in culture change.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 488-489.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 193 p., \$2.41, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3884.

4175. Hardy, Georges. **Les périodes psychologiques de l'histoire de France.** (The psychological periods of French history.) *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1952, 7, 105-127.—A description of the collective spirit deemed by the author to characterize the following periods of French history: Gaullic, Gaullic-Romanic, Gaullic-Christian, Gaullic-French, feudal, 100 years war, Renaissance, religious wars, the grand century, the 18th century, French revolution, the Bonaparte period, the constitutional monarchy, and the reign of Napoleon III.—*G. Elias.*

4176. Hungria, Nelson. **A criminalidade dos homens de cor no Brasil.** (Criminality of colored people in Brazil.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1950 1(7), 3-27.—Reviewed here are attempts on the part of several Brazilian authors to attribute the fact that criminality rates in Brazil are disproportionately higher for the colored people than for the whites to racial inferiority, semi-animality of the Negro resulting in greater difficulty in adjusting to requirements of civilization. This notion of Nordic supremacy stemming from Gobineau and his followers is refuted by the present author who supports himself on the work of recent anthropologists and sociologists who stress the absence of certain environmental factors as differential among human beings and as conspicuously criminogenic in the Negro.—*F. C. Sumner.*

4177. Knox, Ellis O. **The Negro as a subject of university research in 1951.** *J. Negro Educ.*, 1952, 21, 484-491.—Fewer Masters' and Doctoral theses with subjects incident to the Negro were written in 1951 in the United States as compared to 1950 (495 to 571). However, there was a slight increase in the number of universities participating in such research. Most research incident to the Negro is

done by Negroes, and more often than not in universities in the Southern part of the U. S. In 1951, the majority of this research was done in education, with social work, sociology, home economics, and psychology following in that order. The earlier trend of increased interest in research on the Negro is continuing.—*A. Burton.*

4178. Langer, Marie. **El mito del "niño asado."** (The myth of the "roasted child.") *Rev. Psicoanal.*, B. Aires, 1950, 7, 389-401.—"The paper deals with a recent widespread story in Buenos Aires which because of certain characteristics may be called a modern myth. The story is as follows: Taking advantage of the absence of her employers, a servant killed their baby son and cooked it as a tasty dish for their dinner. This drove the father to murder the servant and then commit suicide, while the mother went insane. The subject of this rumor is then connected with mythological, folkloric and clinical material, its unconscious content being interpreted on oral and Oedipal levels.—*G. B. Strother.*

4179. Liefmann, Else. **Mittelalterliche Überlieferungen und Antisemitismus.** (Surrender to middle age and anti-Semitism.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1951, 5, 481-496.—Anti-Semitism as a psychological problem is a complex psychological phenomenon. There are different degrees of anti-Semitism: prejudice, latent anti-Semitism, fighting anti-Semitism and hatred of the Jews. The author quotes Freud and Jung to account for the origin of anti-Semitism which she considers a form of regression toward a primitive phase of development. To combat anti-Semitism she recommends the development of insight and understanding into the complex character of the whole problem.—*E. Barschak.*

4180. MacCrone, I. D. (U. Witwatersrand, South Africa.) **The interlocking of racial and religious attitudes.** *Proc. S. Afr. Psychol. Ass.*, 1950, No. 1, 16-18.—Abstract.

4181. MacCrone, I. D. (U. Witwatersrand, South Africa.) **Some factorial determinants affecting the racial anxiety aggression syndrome in European subjects.** *Proc. S. Afr. Psychol. Ass.*, 1951 No. 2, 16.—Abstract.

4182. Maslow, A. H. (Ed.). **American culture and personality.** *J. soc. Issues*, 1951, 7(4), 49 p.—Among 6 papers contributing to various aspects of the topic, Walter A. Weisskopf analyses the effects of industrial economy on the personality; Alfred McClung Lee develops certain implications for personality of criminality, societal segmentation and ethnocentrism; Martha Wolfenstein surveys the changing advice to mothers by the experts over a period of 4 decades and observes the emergence of a compulsion to have "fun"; A. H. Maslow notes the resistance of the "self actualizing" type of person to conventional American culture; Max Lerner rejects the concept of national character for culturally determined values which operate on personality as polarities; Otto Klineberg questions the degree of homogeneity, uniformity in time, and uniqueness of

American culture, at the same time stressing the need for multi-disciplinary, diachronic, and objective research to answer these questions.—*L. M. Hanks, Jr.*

4183. Montagu, M. F. Ashley. *Man's most dangerous myth; the fallacy of race.* (3rd ed.) New York: Harper, 1952. xxiii, 362 p. \$5.00.—The third edition of this book has been revised and enlarged. A number of recent articles by the author have been incorporated into the text and its bibliography has been approximately doubled. (See 19: 3075.)—*J. A. Stern.*

4184. Muhyi, Ibrahim Abdullah. *Certain content of prejudices against Negroes among white children at different ages.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 385-386.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 83 p., \$1.04, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3908.

4185. Ner, Marcel. *Psychologie des populations archaïques (Moïs) de sud de l'Indochine.* (Psychology of the ancient peoples (Moïs) of South Indochina.) *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1952, 7, 157-177.—A concluding article describing the Moïs, residents of south Indochina. They are still hunters and forest dwellers; yet they have a definite culture with ordered family life. The woman is sovereign at home and the man is supreme in his exploits with nature.—*G. Elias.*

4186. Notcutt, B. *The measurement of Zulu intelligence.* *J. soc. Res., Pretoria*, 1950, 1, 195-206.—"In applying Western concepts of testing to a society on the fringes of civilization, two different problems that arise are the selection of a sample of the population for testing and the choice of suitable tests. Five tests have been standardized for native school pupils, and two of them also for adults. The tests used were: Goodenough's Draw-a-Man Test; Raven's Progressive Matrices; a Zulu Vocabulary Test; an adaptation of the Knox Cube Test; and an adaptation of the Koh's Block Test. Norms are presented for each test individually; weighted norms are presented according to Wechsler method, and used for combining the results of several tests into a single score."—*N. De Palma.*

4187. Wieder, Gerald Stanley. *A comparative study of the relative effectiveness of two methods of teaching a thirty hour course in psychology in modifying attitudes associated with racial, religious and ethnic prejudice.* *Dissert. Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 162.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, New York U., 1951. Microfilm of complete manuscript 192 p., \$2.40. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3458.

4188. Yule, E. Pratt, & Albino, R. C. (*U. Natal, South Africa.*) *A survey of the intelligence of the Southern Rhodesian school population.* *Proc. S. Afr. Psychol. Ass.*, 1950, No. 1, 13-14.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 4586, 4600)

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

4189. Blain, Daniel. (*American Psychiatric Assoc., Washington, D.C.*) *Group activities for world peace.* *Neuropsychiatry*, 1952, 2, 63-73.—Psychiatric principles are involved in the understanding of motivation of groups of people, including nations, but must be valid and scientific principles, not plausible but unverified ones. International cooperation has been advanced by organizations of nations, and further exploitation of this approach is possible to advance the cause of world peace.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

4190. Christensen, Harold T., & Philbrick, Robert E. (*Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.*) *Family size as a factor in the marital adjustments of college couples.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 306-312.—Among 346 couples living in a student housing community, an inverse relationship was found between number of children and marital adjustment of the couples (Burgess-Cottrell-Wallin Marriage Adjustment Form). Interview responses indicated that the inverse relationship in this group reflected parents' feelings of difficulty associated with the presence of children during college attendance. Where less value is placed upon children and parents are unable to control fertility in accordance with their desires, marital adjustment is poorer.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

4191. Davies, A. F. (*U. Melbourne, Australia.*) *Prestige of occupations.* *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1952, 3, 134-147.—Investigators consistently have found consensus among persons ranking occupations on the basis of prestige. A careful review of the literature in this field indicates, however, that the emphasis upon evidence of consensus has obscured certain problems involved in ranking occupations: (1) different "publics" may rank occupations differently, (2) some types of occupations may be ranked with greater agreement than others, (3) occupations may not be rankable on a single continuum. The author summarizes evidence to show that these are real problems which will have to be clarified before useful scales of occupational prestige are devised. 33 references.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

4192. Desmonde, William H. *The bull-fight as a religious ritual.* *Amer. Imago*, 1952, 9, 173-195.—The Spanish bull-fight is regarded as in part a Mithraic survival. The rigidly prescribed ceremony certainly suggests an origin in religious rites. Ultimately, the bull-fight is traced to the totem-feast in which primitive man commemorated the primal crime by killing and eating the totem animal.—*W. A. Varvel.*

4193. Fodor, A. (*Hebrew U., Jerusalem, Israel.*) *Asherah of Ugarit.* *Amer. Imago*, 1952, 9, 127-146.—The "alarm-ritual" connected with the celebration of the Passover meal is traced to the once actual dread of a Divine Mother's vengefulness, attributed to her by her former worshippers. The official religion of Israel rejected any kind of worship connected with the Mother-goddess, e.g., cooking the kid in its mother's milk, but Canaanite religion

nevertheless influenced the religious practices of the Israelites in many ways.—*W. A. Varvel.*

4194. **Friedmann, Georges.** (*Institut des Arts et Metiers, Paris.*) **Technological change and human relations.** *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1952, 3, 95-116.—Man's dependence upon his natural environment has been supplanted by dependence upon his technological environment. Associated with this change are changes in thinking, feeling, and behavior, changes in time and space perceptions, and changes in the extent to which persons experience "the feeling of presence" of others. Technological change has split the unity of traditional occupations, decreased the workman's knowledge of materials and sense of significance of the task—all affecting human relations. It has introduced new systems of social relations, encouraged by the lack of attention required by the job, as, for example, in conveyor belt work groups.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

4195. **Housset, Daniel.** **Note sur les perspectives psychologiques du jumelage des villes d'Europe.** (Note on the psychological aspects concerning the union of the towns of Europe.) *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1952, 7, 183-187.—Psychologists can contribute most to federating Europe and the cause of peace by developing techniques to study the interactions of towns rather than of nations. The common people can best be approached on town-union level, for the concepts of international unions are too abstract to elicit enthusiasm among the majority.—*C. Elias.*

4196. **Hummel, Siegbert.** **Die Lamapagode als psychologisches Diagramm.** (The Buddhist pagoda as psychological diagram.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1952, 5, 628-635.—The pagoda is the best known monument of Buddhism in the world of the Llamas. Arch Buddha whose picture is often contained in the pagoda is the personified origin of all creation and also of all Buddhas. At the same time Arch Buddha is the origin of the psycho-physical human entity.—*E. Barschak.*

4197. **Kraft, Julius.** **Mythen der Diktatur und Bedingungen des Rechtsstaates.** (Myths of dictatorships and conditions for a state of law). *Köl. Z. Soziol.*, 1950/51, 3, 1-20.—An analysis of myths on which dictatorships and *collectiva* are founded, culminating in the thesis that "positive overcoming of tyranny of modern dictatorships can be expected only so far as it will be possible to bring great leaders to political power and keep them in power." The author feels that to be the most important organizational task for non-dictatorial systems.—*J. H. Bunzel.*

4198. **Landis, Judson T.** (*U. California, Berkeley.*), & **Landis, Mary G.** (Eds.) **Readings in marriage and the family.** New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1952, xv, 460 p., \$4.25.—A collection of articles and "research studies that have contributed significantly to basic knowledge of marriage and the family . . . designed for use either as . . . outside reading . . . or as the . . . basic reading for a course." Includes economic and social changes in the family, mate selection, courtship and dating, mar-

riage adjustments, psychological factors in marital happiness, mixed marriages, spacing of births, Rh factors, birth control, divorce, sound attitudes towards sex, promiscuity, and marriage counseling.—*M. M. Gillet.*

4199. **Lewin, S. A., & Gilmore, John.** **Sex without fear.** New York: Medical Research Press, 1952. 121 p. \$3.00.—This text is intended for lay reading. Its basic purpose is to describe sex anatomy and behavior, especially as they relate to marriage adjustment.—*M. M. Gillet.*

4200. **Lu, Yi-Chuang.** (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) **Parent-child relationship and marital roles.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 357-361.—Relationships between husband-wife roles (dominant-equalitarian-submissive) and spouses' affectional relationship with their mother and father are investigated in 589 urban, middle-class couples. Domination roles in marriage more frequently are assumed by spouses who had conflict relationships with their parents, especially their mothers. Equalitarian roles are taken by spouses who had affectional attachments to their mothers. Findings are interpreted in terms of psychological needs and the matricentric character of middle-class families.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

4201. **Powell, Reed M.** **A comparative social class analysis of San Juan Sur, and Atiro, Costa Rica.** *Sociometry*, 1951, 14, 182-202.—A sociometric test, coupled with a sociogram, was used in order to determine patterns of social interaction in these rural communities in Costa Rica. Specifically, the problem of marriage into a social class was considered by ten judges from each community. It was found, consistent with the Warner and Lunt findings, that "a positive sanction is placed on bettering oneself" and "a negative sanction on the opposite."—*J. H. Bunzel.*

4202. **Rosen, Sidney.** **Social power and interpersonal adjustment.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 387.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 131 p., \$1.64, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3798.

4203. **Westoff, Charles F., & Kiser, Clyde V.** **Social and psychological factors affecting fertility. XVII. The interrelation of fertility, fertility planning, and feeling of personal inadequacy.** *Milbank mem. Fd. Quart.*, 1952, 30, 741-799.—Feeling of personal adequacy as assessed by a multiple choice questionnaire is mildly related to adequacy of fertility planning.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

(See also abstracts 4128, 4655)

LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

4204. **Battin, Tom C.** **The use of the diary and survey method involving the questionnaire-interview technique to determine the impact of television on school children in regard to viewing habits and formal and informal education.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 343 p.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 318

- p., \$3.98, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3578.
4205. Baxter, Dick H. Interpersonal contact and exposure to mass media during a presidential campaign. *Dissert. Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 225.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Columbia U., 1951. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 542 p., \$6.78, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3099.
4206. Broadbent, D. E. (*Applied Psychology Research Unit, Cambridge, Eng.*) Speaking and listening simultaneously. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 267-273.—24 subjects were required to respond to verbal questions and sometimes given new questions while still answering a previous one. When occasional pairs of questions caused simultaneous speaking and listening both the interrupted response and the response to the interrupting question were significantly impaired, but the extent of the impairment was not very serious. Overlapping questions resulted in more serious impairment. It is supposed there is some interference between speaking and listening as such, in addition to the perceptual difficulty of handling a rapid series of messages.—H. H. Weiss.
4207. Dreher, John J. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) Judgments of pitch contour in context. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 60-63.—25 undergraduate college students marked the pitch contour of 10 sample sentences which were measured by a Sound Spectrograph. Listeners can accurately detect average rise or fall of a word in context, and identify certain contours but miss others. Duration has some bearing upon correct judgment.—M. F. Palmer.
4208. Dunn, Samuel Watson. A qualitative analysis of radio listening in Champaign County, Illinois. *Dissert. Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 181-182.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Illinois, 1951. Microfilm of complete manuscript 206 p., \$2.58, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3134.
4209. Fearing, F., & Rogge, G. A selected and annotated bibliography in communicating research. *Quart. Film Radio Television*, 1952, 6, 283-315.—A bibliography is given on the following subjects: audience and effects analysis; content; communicators; communication situation; use of media; research.—E. W. Faison.
4210. Gerard, Harold Benjamin. The effect of different dimensions of disagreement on the communication process in small groups. *Dissert. Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 217-218.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Michigan, 1952. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 49 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3500.
4211. Glasgow, George M. (*Fordham U., New York.*) A semantic index of vocal pitch. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 64-68.—Standard tests of comprehension were administered to 226 high school sophomore girls. Level monopitch decreases audience comprehension of spoken language by approximately 10% but even level monopitch may communicate depressed thought values better than do some other types of intonation.—M. F. Palmer.
4212. Guttman, Newman. An analysis of articulation as a function of delayed auditory feedback. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 159.—Abstract of M.A. thesis, U. Illinois, 1951.
4213. Larochette, Joe. La psychologie des peuples et l'étude du langage. (The psychology of peoples and the study of language.) *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1952, 7, 188-209.—Language, more than any other social institution, clearly carries the stamp of a people's psychology. The prejudices of ethnologists, logicians and grammarians should be avoided. The limitations and possibilities of spoken language, the forces which elicit language, and the psychological significance of linguistic behavior should be considered. Only with comparative studies, systematization, and scientific objectivity can progress be assured.—G. Elias.
4214. Levy-Bruhl, Henri. (*U. Paris, France.*) Assemblée. (Assembly.) *Synthese*, n.d., 8, 400-406.—This is a semantical analysis of the term "assembly," meaning "the deliberative (or legislative, in broad sense) organ of a collectivity considered as a person."—M. Choynowski.
4215. Ota, Y., & Ohashi, H. A study on apprehension of written language in indirect vision. *J. Osaka City med. Center*, 1951, 1, 81-85.—A number of subjects was presented with certain Chinese and Japanese characters which they had to regard with peripheral vision and (1) read them, (2) say if the examiner's pronunciation of them were correct, and (3) say if the pronunciation phonetically written were correct. The third test provided the highest score of correct answers, then (2) and lastly (1). It is concluded that written language is an entity comprising sound, form, and meaning, and that failure to interpret one component is compensated by the others. There are a few people who read analytically, i.e., letter by letter.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)
4216. Pinschewer, Julius. Observations psychologiques sur le dessin animé publicitaire. (Psychological observations on the motion picture.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 566-567.—The motion picture should be diverting, but its aim should be clear, with simple presentation of the facts along with a musical accompaniment, leaving interpretation to the spectator, without tiresome explanation.—G. E. Bird.
4217. Riley, Matilda White; Riley, John W., Jr., & Lifshitz, Marcia. Working outline of a communications research program. *Sociometry*, 1951, 14, 11-19.—It is suggested to translate into operating terms of classification system introduced in the article. It is further suggested that a program of communications research would attempt to select expressions of values from mass media, the predictions as to the acceptance or rejection of these values, and to test these predictions.—J. H. Bunsel.
4218. Solomon, Richard L., & Postman, Leo. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) Frequency of usage as a determinant of recognition thresholds

for words. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 195-201.—An experimental investigation of the relation between tachistoscopic recognition thresholds for words and frequency of prior usage of the words. Pronounceable nonsense words were used as stimuli. Results indicate that recognition thresholds vary inversely with frequency of prior usage.—A. K. Solars.

4219. Williams, Donald Manly. A study of the influence of the announcer upon audience reaction to three types of radio programs. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 170-171.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, State U. Iowa, 1951.

(See also abstracts 4055, 4131, 4231, 4574, 4680)

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE, COUNSELING

4220. American Psychological Association. Committee on Test Standards. Technical recommendations for psychological tests and diagnostic techniques: preliminary proposal. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 461-475.—"The aim of the present committee is to assist test producers to bring out a wide variety of tests that will be suitable for all the different purposes for which psychologists use tests, and to bring out these tests in the most helpful way possible." Specific recommendations are made in regard to information standards as a guide to producers and users of tests, tests to which the standards apply, three levels of standards, the audience for these recommendations, revision and extension, and the question of enforcement. Under general standards questions, comments and rules are outlined under interpretation, validity, reliability, administration and scoring, and scales and norms.—R. Mathias.

4221. Bond, Earl D. The student council study; an approach to the normal. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 11-16.—The members of the student councils from 3 colleges for 2 years volunteered for this study of an approach to the normal. Each of 64 subjects met with the psychiatrist to take the Rorschach and TAT, and to prepare their families for a social worker's visit. The results consist of a description of case histories of relatively normal individuals.—F. W. Snyder.

4222. Cornacchia, Harold John. School relationships to the mental health services in Contra Costa county, California. In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ., 1950-51*, 1951, 26, 369-371. (*Stanford U. Bull.*, 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1951.

4223. Einstein, Gertrude. (Jewish Community Services of Queens-Nassau Counties, N. Y.) Family education as part of a public-relations program in a case-work agency. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1952, 36, 245-256.—"A description of a project in parent education within the framework of a case-work agency's public-relations program." Utilizing a series of lectures on "Understanding Your Child" given during 6 sessions in as many months, the pro-

gram appeared to be valuable in providing instruction and in the improvement of public relations.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

4224. Felix, R. H. (National Institute of Mental Health, Washington, D. C.) The technique of mass approach to the problems of mental health. *Neuropsychiatry*, 1952, 2, 48-62.—Cooperation of psychiatry with family, church, community and mass media is necessary for effective attack on mental health problems.—W. L. Wilkins.

4225. Kubie, Lawrence S. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) A research project in community mental hygiene: a fantasy. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1952, 36, 220-226.—The blue print for an experiment in individual preventive and corrective mental hygiene that could be applied in any community.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

4226. Lemkau, Paul V. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Toward mental health areas that promise progress. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1952, 36, 197-209.—Lemkau defines public health mental hygiene as "the application of the scientific knowledge about mental health and mental illness in the lives of the population served." Based upon this frame of reference he elaborates 3 axes for future development consisting of the development of personality, the epidemiology of health and mental illness, and the study of human interrelationship. Pursuit of efforts along these lines should result in benefit to the population as a whole.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

4227. Repond, André. (Maison de Sante de Malevos, Monthey, Switzerland.) Invitation to action. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1952, 36, 177-183.—A former president of the Federation for Mental Health points out the difficulties attendant upon securing the acceptance of mental health programs at the grass-root levels. There are wide variances which must exist in mental hygiene practice from country to country and even from community to community because the people are different. This makes mental hygiene practice much more difficult to "sell" on a large scale basis. The importance of a continuing contact with the people in any community is important, as is the need for greater semantic unity in the psychological fields. Brief mention is also made of the world-wide opposition of Communism to the mental hygiene movement.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

4228. U. S. National Institute of Mental Health. Mental health motion pictures, 1952: a selective guide. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1952. 124 p., 30¢ (U. S. Publ. Hlth Serv. Publ. No. 218.)—This publication lists, with description, about 100 films concerned with a wide variety of mental hygiene problems. There are lists of distributors and of agencies dealing in films on psychiatry and psychology.—C. M. Louttit.

(See also abstracts 4611, 4619)

METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

4229. Campbell, Gilbert M., & Gold, Leo. (Syracuse Psychopathic Hosp., N. Y.) Finger-paint-

ing as an aid in personality evaluation of 44 adult hospitalized mentally ill patients. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1952, 26, 59-69.—Personality data from finger-painting correlated well with findings from psychiatric interviews and psychological evaluations.—D. Prager.

4230. Deutsch, Felix. The art of interviewing and abstract art. *Amer. Imago*, 1952, 9, 3-19.—The attempt is made to "acquaint the reader with some thoughts about the art of interviewing and of searching . . . into the past, where the child's undeveloped ego reigns over body and mind. The resemblance of the mixture of primitive, viz. primary, thought processes of that age period to abstract pictorial art" is pointed out. "The art of interviewing is closely related to the work of the modern artist, who forms, reforms, and transforms the world of reality into more elementary primitive abstract forms."—W. A. Varvel.

4231. Eliasberg, Wladimir. Methods in graphological diagnostics. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 399-413.—Each graphological method may become central according to the problem. Various methods should be checked against each other. Interview methods, work tests, and projective tests should be applied whenever possible. Investigations not done for graphological purposes are likely to bear out the assumptions of graphological study. 44 references.—D. Prager.

4232. Newcomb, Margaret L., Gay, Eleanor; Young, Ruth L., Smith, Stewart R., & Weinberger, Jerome L. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Boston, Mass.) The function of the psychiatric social worker in a mental-hygiene clinic. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1952, 36, 257-270.—The functions of the psychiatric social worker in the Boston Mental Hygiene Clinic of the Veterans Administration are described. Patients are assigned to case-work when they are not yet ready for intensive psychotherapy, when they are in need of a generally supportive type of help, when only conscious-level elements are to be dealt with in establishing a positive relationship through encouragement, when "collateral treatment" is required for members of a patient's family or social constellation and when there is a need for clarification of behavior patterns through an intensive case work program. Discussion of the intake interview, supervision and consultation activities of the psychiatric social worker are included.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

4233. Slikboer, J. Graphodiagnostiek. (Graphodiagnosics.) Schiedam: H.A.M. Roelants, 1952, 286 p. Hfl. 15.—A contribution to a further acknowledgment of graphodiagnosics and to a more complete equipment of the average graphologist. As an introduction a nomenclature is proposed which is both more systematic and more differential than that which now exists. An extensive outline of the history of graphology in its widest sense is given, criticizing where necessary in part 2. The third part is chiefly graphological in a narrower sense; it attempts to find a background for graphodiagnosics,

i.e. to prove its ground for existence. Summaries in English, French and German. 175 references.—M. Dresden.

4234. Thomas, Rose C. (Howard U. Coll. Med., Washington, D. C.) Psychiatric social work in a medical school. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1952, 36, 286-293.—A description of the psychiatric social work program within a medical school. The program described has emphasized the importance of observation and interviewing as clinical techniques, of an understanding of the patient in terms of his total life situation, of careful planning with the community social agencies, his family and with all who play a part in the life of the patient and of establishing in the patient the confidence that those about him really plan to help him. The importance of all these factors in medicine can only be established as the medical student actually has the opportunity to learn and integrate them with his general clinical orientation.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

4235. Thorndike, Robert L., Hagen, Elizabeth (Columbia U., New York.), & Kemper, Raymond A. Normative data obtained in the house-to-house administration of a psychosomatic inventory. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 257-260.—This study presents normative data obtained in a survey which attempted to determine "how well people would cooperate in responding to the type of item which is included in the typical personality inventory when approached directly by an interviewer in their own residence unit." Another objective of the study was to compare responses made orally to those made by placing a "secret ballot" in a sealed "ballot box." Differences in responses were analyzed and compared with respect to age and socioeconomic status of the respondents, as well as with the method used to obtain responses.—F. Costin.

4236. Webb, Wilse B. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) Self-evaluation compared with group evaluations. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 305-307.—"Self-ratings of individuals were compared with ratings of individuals by a group in close contact with these individuals. The traits rated were 'Personal Charm', 'Security', 'Intelligence', 'Jewish Appearance', 'Acceptance of Jewish Faith'." There was "a considerable disparity between the individual's concept of himself and the group's concept of the individual on the variables measured. Personal over- and under-evaluation was, as a group, related to the acceptability of a particular trait—a consistent tendency for overevaluation was obtained."—F. Costin.

(See also abstract 3912)

DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

4237. Altus, William D. (U. California, Santa Barbara.) Personality correlates of Q-L variability on the ACE. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 284-291.—"A 43-item scale was derived from the group MMPI after an analysis of its 567 items, based on the standard score differentials of the Q and L sub-

test groups of the ACE. Population consisted of 200 freshmen women entering Santa Barbara College in September, 1948." Correlations between the items of the MMPI and Q-L differentials were obtained. Personality characteristics of "Q-higher-than-L" women were examined, and a "tentative hypothesis" for explaining the data of the study was presented.—F. Costin.

4238. Benton, Arthur L. *La signification des tests de rétention visuelle dans le diagnostic clinique.* (The significance of tests of visual retention in clinical diagnosis.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1952, 2, 151-179.—Tests of memory play an important part in the diagnosis of organic causes of deterioration of intellectual functions. Tests of memory for numbers are usually too short and too heavily weighted with verbal factors. Visual retention tests are well suited for clinical diagnosis but the limited number of drawings in each test usually does not afford sufficient differentiation. Benton's Visual Retention test consists of two forms of seven drawings each with a form to form reliability of .71. The diagnostic value of visual retention tests in general is discussed under four major headings: relation of the tests to intelligence levels, age, brain lesions, and general diagnosis.—G. Besnard.

4239. Berg, Wilbert Arthur. *Determining validity of the Incomplete Sentences Blank through appraisal of qualitative interpretations.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 504-505.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1952, U. Missouri. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 272 p., \$3.40, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3829.

4240. Biesheuvel, S. *The role of arithmetical items in tests of general intelligence.* *Proc. S. Afr. Psychol. Ass.*, 1951, No. 2, 17-18.—Abstract.

4241. Blanton, Richard, & Landsman, Ted. (Vanderbilt U., Nashville, Tenn.) *The retest reliability of the Group Rorschach and some relationships to the MMPI.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 265-267.—The Group Rorschach (Harrower-Erickson) and the abbreviated group form of the MMPI were given to 126 third-year college students. Both tests were given again after 3 months. Conclusions: (1) "The distribution of the sum of signs of the Group Rorschach is approximately normal and the self-correlation of the test suggests that responses have considerable stability." (2) "The distribution of scores on the MMPI shows considerable lack of variability in some cases. . . ." (3) ". . . the two tests probably hold some variance in common, but this commonality is not large . . . they have different functions as far as college populations are concerned."—F. Costin.

4242. Brown, Fred. (Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York.) *Contribution of the psychologist to problems of psychiatric diagnosis and therapy.* *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1952, 26, 8-21.—The psychological tests enable the psychologist to cut through the many obstacles which confront the psychiatrist in his more involved relationship with the patient. Test findings

are more valuable when integrated with the interpretations of the psychiatrist.—D. Prager.

4243. Buechley, Robert, & Ball, Harry. *A new test of "validity" for the group MMPI.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 299-301.—The validity scales of the group MMPI have 2 weaknesses: the F scale does not detect random answers on the back page of the IBM answer sheet, and it does not separate examinees who get high scores from random responses from those who may hold certain delusions. "Both these problems are partially solved by the Tr scale which discovers inconsistencies of response to the duplicated items in the booklet form."—F. Costin.

4244. Calabresi, Renata A. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Newark, N. J.) *Repression and control in psychological tests: illustrative cases.* *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 2(3), 42-51.—2 cases were chosen as examples of specific control mechanisms in ambulatory neuropsychiatric patients. It was thought some measure of adjustment had been made in these patients through repression of unacceptable drives and displacement into various symptoms. The Rorschach and Szondi test interpretations were focused on these factors. Test material pointed to the "similarities and differences in personality structure underlying various pathological syndromes."—I. Sangiuliano.

4245. Calden, George. *The relationship of varied test definitions and degrees of ego-involvement to Rorschach test performance.* *Dissert. Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 214.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Michigan, 1952. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 172 p., \$2.15, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3476.

4246. Canestrelli, Leandro. (U. Rome, Italy.) *La méthode cyclographique dans la diagnostic de la personnalité.* (The cyclographic method in the diagnosis of personality.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 562-566.—In projected motion paths of light evidence of disorientation, inhibition and emotion were found, confirmed by introspective tests (among conductors of tramways). Such tests are psycho-technical means of revealing motor signs of emotion.—G. E. Bird.

4247. Cantor, Joel Malcolm. *Syndromes found in psychiatric population selected for certain MMPI code endings.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 394.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Minnesota. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 188 p., \$2.35, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3633.

4248. Cass, William Avery, Jr. *Quantitative Rorschach patterns: a methodological study.* In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ.*, 1950-51, 1951, 26, 236-239. (Stanford U. Bull., 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, Stanford U., 1950.

4249. Chaudagne, H. *A propos de l'adaptation française du test Terman-Merrill.* (Considerations on a French adaptation of the Terman-Merrill Test.) *BINOP*, 1952, 8, 58-62.—This adaptation of the

Terman-Merrill Test, which was prepared by F. Cesselin, is submitted to a great deal of criticism. Detailed corrections are suggested for a large number of items, which have been so poorly translated that the meaning had changed entirely. In addition, changes in the method of presentation are recommended as well as further statistical treatment of the data.—G. Dufresne.

4250. Ciofalo Zuñiga, Francisco. *Proceso de normalizacion de la serie de pruebas Minnesota para explorar la habilidad manual*. (Procedure in establishing norms for the series of Minnesota tests for exploring manual ability.) Mexico, D.F.: Department of Psychology, National University of Mexico, 1951. 79 p.—With a view to establishing norms for Mexican adolescents, the 5 tests of the Minnesota Manipulation series were given individually to 50 randomly selected 16 year-olds of Mexico City. The norms obtained are much lower than the North American ones, owing to psychomotor immaturity of the subjects examined as compared with the North American workers of recognized manual ability on whom North American norms were obtained. However, the correlations between results obtained and the North American norms are sufficiently satisfactory: $+ .89 \pm .18$.—F. C. Sumner.

4251. Cohen, Jacob. (New York U. Sch. Education.) *A factor-analytically based rationale for the Wechsler-Bellevue*. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 272-277.—This article presents a rationale for results obtained by another investigator who factor-analyzed W-B subtests for psychoneurotic, schizophrenic, and brain-damaged male veterans between the ages of 20 and 40. The rationale of the present author concludes that: (1) "some of the W-B subtests . . . do not measure the same common factors or combination of common factors in different neuropsychiatric groups . . ." (2) "Much of the test rationales of Wechsler and Rapaport is not supported in the present factor-analytic rationale."—F. Costin.

4252. Cohen, Leon Barnard. *The influence of two attitudinal variables on group Rorschach test performance*. *Dissert. Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 215-216.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Michigan, 1952. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 205 p., \$2.56, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3481.

4253. Coplin, Haskell Robert. *The measurement of subjects' orientations toward a sentence completion test*. *Dissert. Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 216.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Michigan, 1952. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 153 p., \$1.93, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3482.

4254. De Pergola, Elio. *Il metodo psicodiagnostico di Rorschach. Teoria e significato*. (The psychodiagnostic method of Rorschach. Theory and significance) Roma: Astrolabio, 1952. ix, 251 p.—In this treatise on the Rorschach method separate chapters are devoted to the notation (Italian, with the explanation of German, French and Anglo-American symbols), the technique of administration, description of cards (with tracings

in black and red), scoring and tabulation, psychological significance of separate factors, interpretation, relations with psychoanalysis, modifications of the method, the contribution of the Rorschach studies to psychology, the applications of the test in psychotechnics, psychosomatic medicine and legal medicine, and the role of the test in psychiatry. The bibliography, classified into groups corresponding to the division into chapters and subchapters, comprises 834 titles through the beginning of 1952 in at least 14 languages and is, according to the author, nearly complete through the end of 1949.—M. Choynowski.

4255. Ehrman, Donald McKinley. *A preliminary investigation of a new research method*. In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ., 1950-51*, 1951, 26, 240-241. (*Stanford U. Bull.*, 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1951.

4256. Goldstein, M. J. *A preliminary evaluation of the use of the Wechsler-Bellevue Adult Intelligence Scale in South Africa*. *J. soc. Res., Pretoria*, 1950, 1, 220-226.—A number of alterations were made prior to application of this test on a large scale, particularly in order to replace specifically American questions. "The scale was translated into Afrikaans and it was found that an entirely new Afrikaans Vocabulary Test must be constructed. Omission of this sub-test does not affect intelligence ratings. Analysis of the test records indicated certain defects in the test and also that there might be sex differences in performance. Test items were rearranged and some further alterations made. It was found that the suggested method of measuring deterioration requires full investigation before its use may be endorsed."—N. De Palma.

4257. Goldstein, M. J. *The test performance of psychiatric patients*. *Proc. S. Afr. Psychol. Ass.*, 1951, No. 2, 28-29.—Abstract.

4258. Gouws, D. J. *Die invloed van toetsvolgorde op toetsprestasie as 'n battery van toetse toegedien word*. (The influence of test sequence on test performance when a battery of tests is being administered.) *Proc. S. Afr. Psychol. Ass.*, 1951, No. 2, 24.—Abstract.

4259. Hartman, Esther Angela. *Imaginative literature as a projective technique: a study in bibliotherapy*. In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ., 1950-51*, 1951, 26, 15-17. (*Stanford U. Bull.*, 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1951.

4260. Keene, Charles Mansel. *Commonality of response on a word-association test: a study of standardization procedures and an attempt to forecast moderate emotional maladjustment*. In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ., 1950-51*, 1951, 26, 254-256. (*Stanford U. Bull.*, 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1951.

4261. Knutson, Andie L. (*Public Health Serv., Washington, D. C.*) *Personal security as related to*

station in life. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1952, 66(4), No. 336, iii, 31 p.—The psychological significance of personal security was investigated. A Personal Security Inventory was developed and validated as the basis for the study of 315 employees and 34 psychoneurotic veterans in a V. A. mental hospital and additional group of 51 students in psychology at Princeton University. The questionnaire was "found to discriminate between groups of individuals who were ostensibly secure and those classified by psychiatrists as 'insecure'."—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

4262. Levine, Louis Samuel. Psychometric patterns in psychiatric diagnosis. In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ., 1950-51, 1951, 26, 257-258.* (Stanford U. Bull., 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1950.

4263. Lunn, Villars. (Sindssygehospitalet ved Aarhus, Denmark.) Om anvendelsen af psykologiske tests ved analysen af det organiske demenssyndrom. (On the application of psychological tests to the analysis of the syndrome of organic dementia.) Copenhagen: Ejnar Munksgaard, 1950. 40 p.—The author gives 4 aims of the use of psychological tests in the neuropsychiatric clinic (greater precision of the description, description which allows comparison, the application of statistical methods, research and theory construction) and reviews subjective, objective, and projective test methods. The greatest possibility to broaden our understanding of the psychopathology of the dementia have qualitative test methods, such as Goldstein's test of abstract and concrete behavior. 85-item bibliography.—*M. Choynowski.*

4264. Malcom, Edward Vartan. A study of the validity of individual personality profiles based on each of four projective techniques. *Dissert. Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 221.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Michigan, 1952. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 91 p., \$1.14, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor Mich., Publ. No. 3530.

4265. Manfredini, Jurandyr. Aplicações dos métodos dos testes mentais à psiquiatria clínica. (Applications of mental tests in clinical psychiatry.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1950, 1(8), 235-240.—A review is made of the principal viewpoints, limitations, contributions, theoretic attitudes and critical comments of Bleuler, Nyssen, Pichon, Rappaport and Guera with respect to application of mental tests in clinical psychiatry. The present author sees an accord that neither measures of intelligence nor projective techniques are capable by themselves of permitting clinical psychiatrists to formulate diagnoses, that these tests are hardly an aid for diagnostic purposes, and that there is no possibility of substituting the tests for clinical examinations.—*F. C. Sumner.*

4266. Norman, Ralph D., Liverant, Shephard, & Redlo, Miriam. (U. New Mexico. Albuquerque.) The influence of a superficial immediately preceding "set" upon responses to the Rorschach. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 261-264.—"An experimental attempt was made to verify the hypothesis that an immediately preceding superficial 'set' will not

markedly influence the number and kind of responses to the Rorschach. Two such 'sets' were evoked, using magazine advertisements as stimuli. One was a 'food set'; the other a 'movement set.' With 20 subjects, it was found that responses which might be expected to alter because of the nature of the 'set' remained stable when compared to responses in a normal situation, thus verifying the basic hypothesis."—*F. Costin.*

4267. Pichon Rivière, Arminde A. de. El juego de construir casas: su interpretación y su valor diagnóstico. (The game of house-building: its interpretation and diagnostic value. *Rev. Psicoanal.*, B. Aires, 1950, 7, 347-388.—Children and adolescents undergoing treatment for a variety of problems including neurosis, asthma, learning problems, schizophrenia, and epilepsy were observed during a game of house-building using a child's construction set (El Constructor Infantil). House-building is a significant activity because it symbolizes the child's body, the womb, and the parental home. Anomalies in the construction of houses in these cases symbolized the alterations and modifications of the body imago resulting from the particular form the child's disturbance assumed.—*G. B. Strother.*

4268. Roberts, Glen E. (U. Kentucky, Lexington.) A study of the validity of the Index of Adjustment and Values. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 302-304.—"This study was an investigation of the validity of the Index of Adjustment and Values. Measures of emotionality as indicated by this Index were compared with measures of emotionality as obtained from a free-association test. The subjects constituted a homogeneous group in respect to age, sex, and educational level. . . . The results indicate that the self-ratings of the Index are valid indices of emotionality."—*F. Costin.*

4269. Schwartz, Milton M. (Rutgers U., New Brunswick, N. J.) The relationship between projective test scoring categories and activity preferences. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1952, 46, 133-181.—Group Rorschach examinations, Rosenzweig Picture Association Tests, and Sheviakov and Friedberg Interest Inventories were administered to 200 male college students to secure appropriate data for determining the extent and nature of any interrelationships between these instruments. The obtained intercorrelations between the Rorschach and the PAT data were, in the main, statistically insignificant. However, the data secured with the Interest Inventory were significantly correlated in a number of interesting instances with both Rorschach and PAT results.—*G. G. Thompson.*

4270. Seeman, William. (Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.) "Subtlety" in structured personality tests. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 278-283.—"It was the aim of this paper to determine whether experimental evidence could be adduced to give empirical content to the concept of 'subtlety' in structured personality and psychiatric instruments." 15 items considered by the investigators to be "subtle" and 15 designed to be "obvious" were assembled in 2 subtests and

administered to 58 students of clinical psychology. On the basis of results obtained, the author concludes there is evidence which supports the concept of "subtlety" in structured items.—*F. Costin.*

4271. Smykal, Anthony, Jr. (*U. Oklahoma, Norman.*) The significance of the Rorschach color response. *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1951, 32, 116-120.—"The point of view originated by Schachtel and taught by Kates, that pure color Rorschach responses may symbolically represent passive characteristics, was discussed. A case history, medical opinion, and a Rorschach protocol with a predominance of C responses of a patient suffering from a psychosomatic illness were presented to further substantiate this new rationale."—*M. O. Wilson.*

4272. Snyders, G. Contribution à une étude critique des tests de projection. (A contribution to a critical study of projective tests.) *Enfance*, 1952, 5, 76-89.—Postulates underlying the Rorschach and T.A.T. are critically examined in the following connections: the stressing of non-conformism as pathological without discrimination; the note of fatalism; the bias towards irrationalism on part of the Rorschach; failure to distinguish between the originality of genius and that of the eccentric; a political orientation.—*F. C. Sumner.*

4273. Stopol, Murray S. An experimental investigation of the consistency of stress tolerance and related Rorschach factors. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 390.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 102 p., \$1.28, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3692.

4274. Theron, P. A. (*U. Stellenbosch, South Africa.*) Scales for measuring emotional lability-stability. *Proc. S. Afr. Psychol. Ass.*, 1950, No. 1, 26.—Abstract.

4275. van Rensburg, J. A. J. (*U. Stellenbosch, South Africa.*) S. A. Group Test norms. *Proc. S. Afr. Psychol. Ass.*, 1950, No. 1, 15.—Abstract.

4276. Vernier, Claire M. (*St. Elizabeths Hosp., Washington, D. C.*) Current avenues of psychological research in projective technics. *Quart. Rev. Psychiat. Neurol.*, 1952, 7, 1-4.—The past decade has been devoted to the developmental stages of these many tests, now over 225 in number. Most recent work has emphasized group patterns of responses. Needed is a comprehensive theoretical basis for all such work and a projective theory of personality. Bellak's discussion points up Freud's early use of "projection" and suggests 5 areas of test classification.—*C. E. Henry.*

4277. Wille, Warren S. (*Ypsilanti State Hosp., Mich.*) New method of using finger paintings. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1952, 26, 1-7.—Stimulus words derived from material uncovered in psychiatric interviews are used for each painting instead of allowing patients to paint at random. This method is valuable for obtaining fantasies and information about the dynamics of the patient's illness. 10 references.—*D. Prager.*

4278. Yule, E. Pratt. (*U. Natal, South Africa.*) The classification of motor perseveration tests. Some criticisms and deductions. *Proc. S. Afr. Psychol. Ass.*, 1951, No. 2, 22-23.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 4473, 4528, 4564, 4630, 4662, 4667, 4668, 4678, 4681, 4690, 4695, 4701, 4702, 4703)

TREATMENT METHODS

4279. [Anon.] O primenenii elektroshoka dlia lecheniia psikhicheskikh zabolovanii. (On the application of electroshock for the treatment of mental ills.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikhiat.*, 1952, 52(8), 71-73.—After a discussion in which Ploticher circumscribed sharply his former claims on the general applicability of electroshock therapy, a number of the leading psychiatrists of the USSR agreed that the employment of such therapy ought to be restricted to use as a means of last resort. Whereupon the Scientific Council of the Division of Clinical Medicine of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences adopted a resolution drastically limiting the application of electroconvulsive therapy. This therapy may be used for presenile melancholia and certain forms of schizophrenia. It is absolutely forbidden as a method of treating excited states in reactive depressions and neuroses. It may not be employed on children. Lengthy or intense courses of electroconvulsive treatment are also proscribed.—*I. D. London.*

4280. Bjerre, Paul. Die Psychosynthese. (Psychosynthesis.) In *Speer, Ernst. Die Vorträge der 2. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1951*, (see 27: 4312), 7-16.—Psychosynthesis combines dream analysis with suggestion, frequently employing hypnosis. Therapeutic efforts are synchronized with inherent tendencies towards health. The various phases of recovery as revealed in dreams are emphasized as "firm" guideposts.—*C. T. Bever.*

4281. Bugalakii, I. A. P. Ob odnoi iz zadach psikhonevrologicheskogo dispansera. (On one of the tasks of the psychoneurological dispensary.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikhiat.*, 1952, 52(7), 65-66.—It is necessary to continue making progress in the reduction of temporary incapacitation for work in certain psychiatric cases. Conditioning methods are being successfully employed with chronic alcoholics.—*I. D. London.*

4282. Butterworth, Alfred T. (*Louisiana State U., New Orleans.*) Acceptance in the therapeutic situation. *Psychiat. Quart.* 1952, 26, 433-438.—Acceptance is considered important by all schools. Acceptance means the therapist has regard and tolerance for the patient in all spheres including the social situation. The patient is observed by the therapist, by the patient's family, by friends, and by other trained observers. The therapist then chooses roles to elicit the total personality of the patient in a relaxing and supportive atmosphere.—*D. Prager.*

4283. Commission on Group Psychotherapy. Report to the World Federation for Mental Health: Section IV—Group psychotherapy with adults. A review of recent trends and practices. *Int. J.*

Group Psychother., 1952, 2, 177-184.—There are wide variations in both method and philosophy of group psychotherapy with adults. A beginning is being made in the selection of methods appropriate to the treatment situation. Groups make for a meaningful life experience.—N. M. Locke.

4284. Curran, Frank J. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) Group therapy; introductory remarks. *Neuropsychiatry*, 1952, 2, 43-47.—Group dramatic activity with adolescent boys can be useful in clarification of the mechanism of identification and projection, in finding outlets for aggression and in getting the players to understand that severity of atonement is a disguise for aggressive tendencies.—W. L. Wilkins.

4285. David, Henry P. (Topeka (Kans.) State Hosp.), & Rabinowitz, William. Szondi patterns in epileptic and homosexual males. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 247-250.—"The Szondi Test was individually administered to each of 100 idiopathic epileptic and 100 overt homosexual males. The extent to which signs postulated by Szondi and Deri for epilepsy and homosexuality actually differentiated the 2 groups was investigated. Of 25 different signs, 6 were significant in the predicted direction and 2 were significant in the unpredicted direction." On the basis of their data the authors feel the Szondi test should not be used routinely in clinical practice.—F. Costin.

4286. Fedorov, V. K. K fiziologicheskomu osnovaniu nekotorykh form aktivnoi terapii psikhicheskikh zabolevani. (On the physiological basis underlying several forms of active therapy of mental diseases.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikhiat.*, 1952, 52(8), 46-51.—"If it is impossible to modify the life situation of the patient in order to eliminate the action of external stimuli, sustaining a 'conditioned psychotic state', then this goal can be attained by changing the state of the brain." The various shock therapies do this and do it in accordance with Pavlovian principles. Best success can be gotten by combining 2 therapeutic factors: (1) drastic modification in cortical activity, and (2) change in the surrounding conditions.—I. D. London.

4287. Fingert, Hyman H. Comments on the psychoanalytic significance of the fee. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1952, 16, 98-104.—Excerpts from the productions of 2 patients in psychoanalytic therapy are given to demonstrate the significance of the fee in relation to unconscious material in the analysis. It is recommended that fees usually should be dealt with directly by the analyst, and that, because of the significance of money and possessions in the transference and possible countertransference reactions, the material must be understood and interpretation be made at the proper time.—W. A. Varvel.

4288. Frank, Jerome D. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) The effects of interpatient and group influences in a general hospital. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 127-138.—Group influences in hospital wards arise from the attending staff, nurses, other hospital personnel, and patients.

These influences affect patients' morale, a fact which is being recognized more and more. Many types of outpatients respond favorably to group psychotherapy. Wider use of group methods should produce favorable effects, whether illness is organic or functional.—N. M. Locke.

4289. Funkenstein, Daniel H., Greenblatt, Milton, & Solomon, Harry C. An autonomic nervous system test of prognostic significance in relation to electroshock treatment. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1952, 14, 347-362.—This is a continuation of studies of the relationship of autonomic nervous system tests to treatment outcome. In this study the test, blood pressure and other reactions to epinephrine and Mecholyl injections, was investigated in relation to electroshock treatment.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

4290. Garfield Sol L. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Milwaukee, Wis.), & Kurz, Max. Evaluation of treatment and related procedures in 1,216 cases referred to a mental hygiene clinic. *Psychiat. Quart.* 1952, 26, 414-424.—32% of 1,216 cases were not offered treatment. 27% of the remainder refused treatment. About $\frac{1}{3}$ of those accepting treatment received less than 10 interviews. About $\frac{1}{3}$ of the cases were self-terminated. More than 50% of those who improved received less than 10 interviews. There is need for more rigorous and meaningful appraisals of psychotherapy.—D. Prager.

4291. Glasser, (Mrs.) Melvin A. Group therapy in the community. *Neuropsychiatry*, 1952, 2, 74-77.—Educational organizations working in the field of mental health must reach people's emotions, attitudes, and prejudices to be effective.—W. L. Wilkins.

4292. Gross, Feiga. Survey of the first two years of electric shock treatment in a large private hospital. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 32-34.—Summary of 2 years' use of electroshock treatment with 249 patients at Brattleboro Retreat, where electric shock had not previously been used. The discussion is in terms of the electroshock technique, classification of patients, results obtained and type of machine.—F. W. Snyder.

4293. Gross, George A., & Fritze, Herbert P. (Fort Sill, Okla.) The function of a chaplain in psychotherapy. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1952, 16, 136-141.—The chaplain is a "counselor in theological and religious questions. He offers a source of support during certain anxiety-arousing situations in psychotherapy, because of his relationship to the church and religion. He can help the patient fit into the background of his religious faith those discoveries in psychotherapy that seem to the patient to clash with his religious teaching. He performs religious rituals which enable a patient to atone for guilt feelings." A case history is presented to illustrate these functions.—W. A. Varvel.

4294. Guerguess, S. (Ministry of Education, Cairo.) Convulsive electric shock in mental therapy. *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 3, 313-328.—Shock therapy is more effective in the treatment of the psychoses than the neuroses. Treatment should be

preceded by thorough diagnosis in which the age and health of the individual are taken into consideration. The author stresses individual differences and does not advocate a formula for shock administration. Only an enlightened public can put an end to its indiscriminate use.—*L. H. Melikian.*

4295. Holt, William L., Jr. (Albany (N. Y.) Hosp.) **Modifications of electric shock therapy.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 353-364.—Some of the newer curarizing drugs make it possible to give convulsive therapy post-operatively and where there are usually contra-indications such as physical trauma and cardiac disease. Electric currents may produce therapeutic changes without convulsive manifestations.—*D. Prager.*

4296. Horney, Karen. **Ziele der analytischen Therapie.** (Goals of analytical therapy.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1951, 5, 463-472.—Psychoanalysts agree today that the neurosis is a process of disturbed human relations. The neurotic personality has to learn to know himself (the "actual" self) and to find himself (the "real" self) in order to be cured from his neurosis.—*E. Barschak.*

4297. Hunt, J. McV. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) **Toward an integrated program of research on psychotherapy.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 237-246.—This is a paper presented as the address of the president of the Division of Personality and Social Psychology of the APA at the annual meeting of the division in Chicago, September 1, 1951. The need for research on the results of psychotherapy is stressed. An "ideal design for an integrated program of research on psychotherapy" is given in detail.—*F. Costin.*

4298. Kalkman, Marion E. (U. California Med. Center, San Francisco.) **What the psychiatric nurse should be educated to do.** *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1952, 26, 93-102.—She should be educated to be a scientific observer, a creator of therapeutic environment, a socializing agent, and a psychotherapeutic agent. 15 references.—*D. Prager.*

4299. Kline, Nathan S. (Worcester (Mass.) State Hosp.) **Some hazards in group psychotherapy.** *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 111-115.—Psychiatric residents are being encouraged to practise group psychotherapy without adequate training and supervision. The fact that patients are together in a mental hospital or clinic is not sufficient to be considered a common denominator and thus of value in the creation of a group. Group therapists should be made aware of their own blind spots and defenses.—*N. M. Locke.*

4300. Klotz, Maurice, Ritchie, Wallace P., & Schiele, Burtrum B. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) **Prefrontal leukotomy: a clinical survey of 100 cases given an active retraining program in a mental hospital—addendum.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 492-493.—Discussion of figures in the text on pages 61, 62, & 63 of the *Psychiatric Quarterly* for January 1952 refers to Tables 4, 5, 6 which were not printed. The Tables 4, 5, 6 are now printed.—*D. Prager.*

4301. Knight, Robert P. (Austen Riggs Foundation, Stockbridge, Mass.) **An evaluation of psychotherapeutic techniques.** *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1952, 16, 113-124.—Basic principles underlying psychotherapy are discussed under 4 main headings: adequate psychological equipment of the therapist, comprehensive appraisal of the patient, setting of tentative therapeutic goals based on the appraisal, and planning the therapeutic campaign. Therapeutic approaches are designated as primarily supportive and primarily exploratory measures (of which psychoanalysis is the most systematic and extended.) Some of the principles of interpretation of transference, resistance, and unconscious content in exploratory psychotherapy are illustrated.—*W. A. Varvel.*

4302. Kollé, Kurt. **Bildnerie in der Psychotherapie.** (Art in psychotherapy.) In *Speer, Ernst. Die Vorträge der 2. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1951*, (see 27: 4312), 87-98.—Following Jung, artistic productions by patients are used by the author in his psychotherapeutic investigation and interpretations. Several clinical examples are described.—*C. T. Bever.*

4303. Kosseff, Jerome William. **A study of changes in body image during psychotherapy.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 383-384.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 421 p. \$5.26, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3619.

4304. Kuhn, Helmut. **Ärztliche Psychotherapie und Philosophie.** (Medical psychotherapy and philosophy.) In *Speer, Ernst. Die Vorträge der 2. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1951*, (see 27: 4312), 102-112.—The theoretical differentiation and practical fusion of psychotherapy and philosophy are discussed. The concept of mental health is seen as a philosophic problem. Modern philosophy is concerned with the problems of man as revealed in psychotherapy. Medical discipline, devoted to limited therapeutic goals, should guard the proper boundary between the two fields.—*C. T. Bever.*

4305. Mohr, Fritz. **Die Verwendung chemischer und physikalischer Reize in der Psychotherapie.** (The utilization of chemical and physical stimuli in psychotherapy.) In *Speer, Ernst. Die Vorträge der 2. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1951*, (see 27: 4312), 148-159.—Chemical and physical stimuli can be usefully employed in psychotherapy because of their primary effects on the organism and because of their psychological and symbolic implications for the patient which go far beyond the commonly recognized concept of suggestion. The psycho-physiological reactions to such drugs as alcohol, morphine, cocaine derivatives and caffeine are presented and their therapeutic employment is described. Physical therapies such as faradic stimulation, massage, etc., also have primary and secondary psychic effects which must be understood and utilized.—*C. T. Bever.*

4306. Osburn, Hobart Glenn. **An investigation of the ambiguity dimension of counselor behavior.**

Dissert. Abstr., 1952, 12, 221-222.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Michigan, 1952. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 136 p., \$1.70, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3544.

4307. Pelzman, Oscar. (*Central Islip State Hosp., N. Y.*) Some problems in the use of psychotherapy. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1952, 26, 53-58.—Success and failure occur in all systems of psychotherapy. Group psychotherapy will eventually be the most important approach in the fight for increased mental health.—D. Prager.

4308. Reiter, Paul J. (*Municipal Hosp., Copenhagen, Denmark.*) Differential reactions of men and women patients to group psychotherapy. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 103-110.—The process of directed group discussion among 9 female and 12 male groups seemed well integrated for the male groups but much more complicated and difficult in the women's groups. This is attributed to the general cultural background that determines attitudes and family patterns, to the division of interest in men between work and family, and to the oedipal situation. In addition to the male therapist a mother figure was introduced into the female group, but not as an active participant. Most of the earlier difficulties disappeared, with group integration, confidence, and super-ego developing. Interpersonal contacts increased and group feeling seemed even stronger than in the male groups.—N. M. Locke.

4309. Rosenberg, Selig. The relationship of certain personality factors to prognosis in psychotherapy. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 388-389.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 135 p., \$1.69, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3626.

4310. Schiffer, Mortimer. Trips as a treatment tool on activity group therapy. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 139-149.—Trips are among the important tools in activity group therapy. They provide new experiences for the child, an expanding environment, new problems to be resolved, emancipation from fears of travelling, and finally the testing ground for the strength and personality changes that develop under treatment.—N. M. Locke.

4311. Speer, Ernst. Die Begegnung mit dem Leib-Seele-Problem in der Ärztlichen Psychotherapie. (Meeting the mind-body problem in medical psychotherapy.) In *Speer, Ernst. Die Vorträge der 2. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1951*, (see 27: 4312), 184.—Psychotherapy has revealed the existential unity of man which makes the concept of "psychosomatic" medicine unnecessary and undesirable.—C. T. Bever.

4312. Speer, Ernst. (Ed.) Die Vorträge der 2. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1951. (The papers of the 2nd Lindauer conference on psychotherapy.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme, 1952. (New York: Grune & Stratton.) 216 p. DM 15.00.—The 22 papers presented at the Lindauer Psychotherapy Conference April 30 to May 5, 1951, are abstracted separately in this issue.—C. T. Bever.

4313. Sundberg, Norman Dale. The relationship of psychotherapeutic skill and experience to knowledge of other people. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 390-391.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Minnesota. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 267 p., \$3.34, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3962.

4314. Völgyesi, Franz A. Schütz-, Hypnose-, Schlafhemmungen und die zunehmende Perspektive der aktiven Psychotherapie. (Defense-, hypnosis-, sleep inhibitions and the increasing perspective of active psychotherapy.) In *Speer, Ernst. Die Vorträge der 2. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1951*, (see 27: 4312), 210-216.—In this condensed presentation, the author describes the progress of psychologic treatment, primarily of hypnosis, in Soviet medicine.—C. T. Bever.

4315. von Uexküll, Thure. Das Problem der "Befindensweisen" und seine Bedeutung für eine medizinische Phänomenologie. (The problem of "a state of general feeling" and its significance for a medical phenomenology.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1951, 5, 401-432.—The lack of a terminology on which physicians and psychotherapists would agree is certainly detrimental to mutual understanding. To solve this problem the author suggests a new approach, a medical phenomenology. He uses "das Befinden" (a state of general feeling) to demonstrate objects and methods of this medical phenomenology and discusses as a concrete example "Nausea."—E. Barschak.

4316. Willner, Gerda P. (*Central Islip State Hosp., N. Y.*) Preliminary report of the introduction of group psychotherapy on a chronic ward in a mental hospital. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1952, 26, 86-92.—About 8 group discussions followed about 8 psychiatric lectures. In the 17th session the group read selected paragraphs from Strecker's "Beyond Clinical Frontiers." This led to more reading of books and articles. Individual therapy and psychodrama were added. Music therapy was started by one patient followed by the formation of a chorus. The group then composed songs and wrote poems. 5 of 50 patients were discharged on convalescent status.—D. Prager.

4317. Zak, N. N. O vnutrivennom metode lecheniia psikhicheskikh zabolevanií insulinom. (On the intravenous method of treating psychic ills with insulin.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikhiat.*, 1952, 52(4), 62-66.—A discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of the "intravenous method of insulin therapy."—I. D. London.

4318. Zenevich, G. V. Organizatsionnye printsipy perestroiki vnebol'nichnoi psikhonevrologii. (Organizational principles of the reorganization of out-patient psychoneurology.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikhiat.*, 1952, 52(7), 60-64.—Several reorganizational principles, tying in the "dispensary" to the psychiatric hospital, are enumerated. Along with "psychotherapeutic, pharmacological, and physiotherapeutic methods" should be included work therapy. The significance of the latter is enhanced

by Pavlovian theory, "precisely [because] it is in work therapy that the unity of the 1st and 2nd signal systems is [so] clearly revealed."—*I. D. London.*

4319. Zierer, Ernest. (*Hillside Hosp., Glen Oaks, N. Y.*) The total personality in creative therapy. *Amer. Imago*, 1952, 9, 197-210.—In creative therapy the total personality is approached by way of the unconscious drives as manifested directly and immediately in painting. 3 obstacle situations ("push tests") are described as reactivating the trauma of the successive psychosexual developmental levels. Such revival of developmental situations is regarded both as a diagnostic test and as a therapeutic procedure.—*W. A. Varvel.*

(See also abstracts 3949, 4123, 4422, 4553, 4682, 4688)

CHILD GUIDANCE

4320. Aubin, H. *La psychiatrie infantile aux États-Unis.* (Child psychiatry in the United States.) *Hyg. ment.* 1952, 41, 29-44.—This is a report on the psychiatric services for children in the United States. The facilities and activities are discussed under the following headings: child guidance clinics; hospitals; in-patient treatment centers; research in pediatric psychiatry; the teaching of psychiatry; legislation.—*M. L. Simmel.*

4321. Collet, Tomaz de Aquino. (*U. São Paulo, Brazil.*) Aspectos psiquiátricos do comportamento da criança. (Psychiatric aspects of child behavior.) *Bol. Serv. soc. Menores, São Paulo*, 1951, 10, 29-41.—The following psychiatric aspects of child behavior: character disturbances, perversions, and delinquency, are pointed out and their constitutional, physiogenic and psychogenic determinants are briefly discussed.—*F. C. Sumner.*

4322. Epperson, Jane A. (*U. Tennessee, Knoxville.*) Some basic principles of direct work with children. *Child Welfare*, 1952, 31, 4-8.—Some specifics for the use of the social worker in her direct contacts with the children are given under 8 points: (1) factors that affect the child's reception; (2) the differing positions of the oldest and youngest children; (3) the different role of the worker with children; (4) spontaneity of child's information; (5) no set rules for children; (6) directness helps child to face problem; (7) the confusion of the over-submissive attitude; (8) the child is never neutral to his own family. Some points are illustrated by cases.—*S. M. Amatora.*

4323. Gabriel, Betty, & Halpert, Anita. (*Jewish Bd. of Guardians, New York.*) The effect of group therapy for mothers on their children. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 159-171.—A group, composed of the mothers of 6 children who were in individual therapy, was organized in order to modify such parental attitudes as arose from emotional difficulties. Mothers were enabled to give their children greater security and make them feel less threatened by psychotherapy. There was evident a direct

relation between the mothers' improved attitudes and greater ease and the progress of children's treatment.—*N. M. Locke.*

4324. Jessen, Margaret Schulze. Parent-child co-operation in the counseling process. In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ., 1950-51*, 1951, 26, 18-21. (*Stanford U. Bull.*, 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1951.

4325. Linsk, Joseph A. Testosterone therapy in children; a review of the literature. *Arch. Pediat.*, 1950, 67, 371-382.—The use of testosterone in cryptorchidism, hypogonadism, growth and development prematurity, enuresis and emotional problems is reviewed in a sample of the literature of 1937-47. The effects of male sex hormone on these disorders are favorably reported. In the treatment of enuresis, 2 studies of 125 children showed improvement in the majority of cases, with 8-12% unchanged. Studies of children with emotional immaturity and behavior problems suggest the hormone produces physical development which results in decreased feelings of inferiority, better cooperation with adults, increased responsibility, and "general psychological motivation."—*I. N. Mensh.*

4326. Lippmann, Hanns Ludwig. A psicologia e a psiquiatria a serviço da assistência social aos menores. (A psychology and a psychiatry of service in social work with young people.) *Bol. Serv. soc. Menores, São Paulo*, 1948, 8, 34-44.—For the benefit of social workers with young people the kind of psychology and psychiatry which is of value in meeting the actual problems of adolescent adjustment and readjustment is discussed. Such a psychology and psychiatry is not so much of a theoretical, laboratory-experimental and mechanistic as of a dynamic, holistic, personalistic, clinical, case-study character as represented in Gestalt psychology, cultural-science psychology, depth psychology, individual psychology, and analytic psychology, which deal with the personality in its wholeness, in its uniqueness, in its peculiar inner dynamics and outer circumstancing.—*F. C. Sumner.*

4327. National Association for Mental Health. (J. F. Davidson, Chairman.) Follow-up on child guidance cases. Ninth Child Guidance Inter-Clinic Conference, Saturday, 24th November, 1951. London, Eng.: Author, 1951. 123 p. 10s.—Abstracts of papers presented are provided.

4328. Smith, Jeanne. A pediatrician views the trends in child psychiatry. *Arch. Pediat.*, 1951, 68, 477-487.—There is need for critical evaluation of the new methods of psychiatric procedures—insulin, metrazol, and electric shock treatments, and prefrontal lobotomy—practiced on children. What is the scientific rationale of these methods, the diagnostic criteria for their use, the attitude which the pediatrician should take toward the procedures? The too-general description of childhood schizophrenia, diagnostic discrepancies and diversity of opinions in diagnosis, inadequate prognostic criteria, and unfavorable follow-up studies are not consistent

with the process of scientific medicine.—*I. N. Mensh.*

4329. Timme, Arthur R. (1930 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.) What has neurology to offer child guidance? *Neurology*, 1952, 2, 435-440.—"Experience with many hundreds of behavior problems arising in the school situation suggests that a postencephalitic core of disturbed behavior lies at the root of the difficulty; this has been unrecognized, frequently resulting in misdirection of treatment." The author localizes the pathology in the basal gray matter and hypophysis. Treatment directed toward autonomic sedation and hypophysial stimulation are advocated along with reduction of the environmental stresses impinging upon the child.—*J. A. Stern.*

4330. Weisner, Wayne M. Preventive psychiatry in pediatrics. *Arch. Pediat.*, 1950, 67, 311-332.—Preventive psychiatry in infancy and childhood has developed against the historical background of pediatrics which included study of neurologic problems, the appearance of psychological tests, development of the mental hygiene movement, training of pediatricians in psychiatry, and development of psychoanalytic and psychobiologic concepts of personality. Common behavior disturbances of children, as reported by Spock and by Knight, are summarized, together with conditions for the normal development of children. The literature review also includes some of the contributions of Kraines, Veeder, Senn, Frederick Allen, and Karl Menninger to the relationship between psychiatry and pediatrics.—*I. N. Mensh.*

4331. Zulliger, Hans. Über die Indikation zur Kinderpsychotherapie. (Concerning the indication for child psychotherapy.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1951, 5, 668-679.—Neuroses of children originate in the parental home. It is frequently necessary to treat the parents instead of the child because their subconscious attitude to the problem child may be wrong. Short case histories and practical examples underscore those statements.—*E. Barschak.*

(See also abstracts 4460, 4608)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

4332. Duchapt, —. L'orientation professionnelle en secteur rural. (Vocational guidance in a rural area.) *BINOP*, 1952, 8, 51-57.—A report on the activities of a vocational guidance service created by the French government in 1947 for the Department of Eure-et-Loire. Over a period of 5 years, 3,862 adolescents have been examined. Statistical comparisons between this group and a group of adolescents from Paris are made in terms of physiological and of psychological data. Children from the rural area are found to be (1) of more rugged physique; (2) equally endowed mentally; (3) a bit more sluggish in intellectual tasks. Vocational preferences are compared with local needs and marked discrepancies are revealed. It is suggested that, besides providing information, a vocational guidance service should propagandize the most promising vocational choices.—*G. Dufresne.*

4333. Garry, Ralph Joseph. Individual differences in ability to fake vocational interests. In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ.*, 1950-51, 1951, 26, 7-8. (*Stanford U. Bull.*, 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1951.

4334. Nicholson, Lawrence E. The Urban League and the vocational guidance and adjustment of Negro youth. *J. Negro Educ.*, 1952, 21, 448-458.—A non-quantitative appraisal of the National Urban League reveals that vocational guidance and adjustment are a part of their program. The scope of their work is described as "(1) disseminating occupational information, (2) ministering to psychological needs of Negro youth for higher levels of aspiration, (3) motivating use of community resources for aid in self-analysis, (4) influencing attitudes of employers and employees toward non-white workers, and (5) building attitudes of respect for the idea of minority youth's participation in the community's work life on the basis of individual merit."—*A. Burton.*

4335. Pirotte, M. Le Grande Départ, film documentaire sur l'orientation professionnelle. (*The Great Departure*, documentary film on vocational guidance.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 573-576.—This 300 m, 45-minute picture represents an examination showing vocational guidance and its realization, as conducted in the Province of Liège. Each actor is the person he represents. The film based on scientific principles presents many psychological problems regarding the individuals to whom it is addressed. This popularization of guidance presents a comprehensive picture of the subject.—*G. E. Bird.*

4336. Uecker, Albert E. A comparative study of the vocational interests, aspirations, and achievements of selected groups of veteran psychiatric patients. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 392.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, University of Minnesota. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 106 p., \$1.33, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3643.

4337. Valentini, Ernesto. Il contributo dei mezzi audio-visivi al l'orientamento professionale. (The contribution of audio-visual aids in vocational guidance.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 553-557.—Vocational guidance plays an educational rôle in advising young people in the choice of a vocation. Films and other audio-visual aids can contribute to the knowledge of a pupil's personality and help to develop his individuality. French summary.—*G. E. Bird.*

4338. Zuckerman, John Vitto. Interest test item arrangement as it affects discrimination among professional groups. In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ.*, 1950-51, 1951, 26, 269-272. (*Stanford U. Bull.*, 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1951.

(See also abstract 4589)

BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

4339. Bartemeier, Leo H. Presidential address. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 1-7.—The relationship between psychiatry and psychoanalysis is discussed as related to clinical psychopathology. A program of supervised work for the psychiatric therapist is suggested.—F. W. Snyder.

4340. Baruk, Henri, & Bachet, Maurice. *Le test "Tsedek," le jugement moral et la delinquance.* (The "Tsedek" Test, moral judgment, and delinquency.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1950. 88 p. 300 Fr.—The test consists of 15 questions each requiring a decision as to right and wrong. Baruk writes on the moral judgment of normal and pathotic persons and the nature of such judgment; whereas Bachet discusses test results of delinquents and non-delinquents. Baruk's study is supported by tests given to 300 adults. The results are classified: (1) Emotional concern lest a moral wrong be done to a human being. (2) Egoistic, cynical, unjust judgment. (3) Socially egoistic, utilitarian judgment. (4) Without judgment, accepting the fact as such. (5) A double judgment, attempting to reconcile irreconcilable points of view. Bachet tested 310 persons. The results are classified: (1) Approving the decision or the conduct. (2) Disapproving the decision or conduct. (3) Intermediate responses.—H. L. Latham.

4341. Caldwell, John M. Neuropsychiatry; organization and administration in the office of the Surgeon General, 1948-1950. *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1951, 2, 827-832.—Colonel Caldwell outlines the organizational structure of neuropsychiatric services within the Army Medical Service and the use of ancillary personnel with training in psychology and social work. There are 40 references to current Army regulations and Medical Department bulletins pertaining to neuropsychiatric services.—W. Fleeson.

4342. Cohen, E. A. *Het Duitse concentratiekamp.* (The German concentration camp). Amsterdam: H. J. Paris, 258 p. Hfl. 15.—The psychology of concentration camp inmates is discussed based on the theories of Freud. 3 stages are discerned: (1) the stage of the initial reaction, (2) the stage of adaptation, (3) the stage of acquiescence. Another chapter deals with the psychology of the SS; it is explained how the normal superego of people can be replaced by a criminal super-ego. The conclusions of this study are: (1) physical and mental strength and capacity of adaptation of a human being are much larger than one would expect, (2) the superego is not an entity which cannot be changed, (3) the drive of hunger is the most vital drive. 152 references.—M. Dresden.

4343. Guttmacher, Manfred S., & Weihofen, Henry. *Psychiatry and the law.* New York: W. W. Norton, 1952. viii, 476 p. \$7.50.—The psychiatrist and the lawyer here aim to "provide a source book and guide" on current practical as well as theoretical problems. Comprised of 19 chapters the volume reviews the bases for interdisciplinary conflicts es-

pecially in the areas of diagnosis and legal matters of competence. These and other problems are discussed one by one in relation to each group of behavior disorders, including, among others, mental deficiency, psychopathy, the psychoses. 2 chapters deal with the medical specialist as a witness and 2 others discuss mental disorder and criminal law. A 3-page index of legal cases cited.—L. A. Pennington.

4344. Haffter, Carl. *Animagestalten in der germanischen Mythologie.* (Anima configurations in German mythology). *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1951, 5, 555-559.—The case history of a 28 year old married intellectual whose analysis showed that his love-life proved to be a typical "animaprojection" in the sense of C. G. Jung.—E. Barschak.

4345. Hamer, B. Chr. *Zielszorg en psychiatrie.* (Pastoral care and psychiatry). Kampen: J. H. Kok, 1952, 226 p. Hfl. 8, 50.—It is necessary that a pastor distinguish pathological reactions and learn to understand the signal of danger. This book is a guide for the pastor and points out the phenomena and groups of symptoms which indicate a disturbed state of mind. Special attention is paid to the different types whom the pastor may meet in his work. As an appendix is given a list with psychiatric institutions, sanatoriums, and clinics in the Netherlands.—M. Dresden.

4346. Hamister, Richard Carlton. An investigation of patient and staff opinions concerning the effectiveness of neuro-psychiatric hospital staff members. In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ., 1950-51*, 1951, 26, 244-246. (*Stanford U. Bull.*, 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1950.

4347. Hunt, William A., & Wittson, Cecil L. The neuropsychiatric implications of illiteracy. *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1951, 2, 365-369.—Data on the rate of discharge from military service for neuropsychiatric reasons has been derived from 2 groups of recruits enrolled in a Navy literacy training program. There were 940 men in one sample, 473 in the second. The men were followed for "about 1 year" of active service after literacy training. Discharge rates for the 2 groups were significantly higher than the rate of discharge for similar reasons in the Navy as a whole. The authors found that there is a high correlation between illiteracy and personality disorders. They raise the question of whether or not a training program for illiterates is justified. It is suggested that diagnostic and therapeutic psychiatric services are essential to literacy training programs "... since the handicap offers more than a simple educational problem."—W. Fleeson.

4348. Kihn, Berthold. *Der Tod als psychotherapeutisches Problem.* (Death as a psychotherapeutic problem.) In *Speer, Ernst. Die Vorträge der 2. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1951* (see 27: 4312), 70-77.—Freud's ideas on reactions to death are briefly reviewed and extended from the point of view of ego psychology.—C. T. Bever.

4349. Kolansky, Harold, & Cole, Richard K. *Field hospital neuropsychiatric service.* *U. S. Armed*

Forces med. J., 1951, 2, 1539-1545.—Experiences at the "main psychiatric treatment center" for Korea during the months of November and December 1950 are described. There were from 10 to 30 new patients daily from both the front lines and from rear areas, average hospital stay was 2 to 3 days, 65 to 70% returned to duty, others were evacuated to Japan. 70% of the patients had neurotic reactions, 10% were psychotic, 12% had character disorders and immaturity reactions, 2.5% had neurologic diseases, and 5.5% were labelled "no disease." Brief case reports illustrate the nature of the patients' problems and the character of their treatment.—*W. Fleeson.*

4350. McLeish, John. *Foundations of Soviet and western psychiatry: a discussion of some recent literature.* *Anglo-Soviet J.*, 1952, 13, 17-21.—There is a striking contrast in the basic points of view of Soviet and western psychiatry. The former is Pavlovian and organogenic while the latter is psychogenic. However, the Soviet emphasis is laid on education in prevention and treatment of psychiatric conditions. 18 references.—*C. M. Louttit.*

4351. Mira y Lopez, E. *Psiquiatria basica.* (Fundamental psychiatry.) Buenos Aires: El Ateneo, 1950, 298 p.—This is a shortened version of the author's great manual of psychiatry. First, general, part is devoted to the preliminary psychological and psychiatric notions, causes of mental troubles, normal and abnormal psychology of sensory perception, memory, thought, delusions, language and intelligence, emotions, conation and action, body constitution and disturbances of the personality. Second, special, part comprises chapters on oligophrenia, dementiae, psychopathy, psychoneuroses, psychoses, mental assistance, treatment and prophylactics.—*M. Choynowski.*

4352. Shoskin, B. G. *O zagorodnykh psikhiatricheskikh uchrezhdeniyakh.* (On out-of-town psychiatric institutions.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikhiat.*, 1952, 52(7), 57-59.—Arguments are presented for adopting new designations for certain psychiatric institutions and their patients. The basis of therapy should rest on the "principles of Pavlov's theory as they have been developed by his pupil, A. G. Ivanov-Smolenskiit."—*I. D. London.*

4353. Sluchevskii, I. F. *O nekotorykh aktual'nykh voprosakh psikhiiatrii.* (On several essential problems of psychiatry.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikhiat.*, 1952, 52(8), 3-16.—Psychological concepts and terminology should not be surrendered in the quest for a Pavlovian psychiatry. A Pavlovian psychiatry should retain them, but provide for them a different "content." A psychiatry or psychology that aims to be Pavlovian is not one that is necessarily reduced to a pathology of higher nervous activity or to mere physiology. It makes of the latter a necessary base. Freudianism and the concept of the subconscious have been irrevocably disproved by the findings of Pavlovian-oriented research and should be vigorously combatted, moreover, because of their assistance to the capitalistic foe. There is no doubt

about the inheritance of mental disease according to Michurinian conceptions, and psychiatric research should be directed also toward uncovering the influence of past environments on descendants.—*I. D. London.*

4354. Solé Sagarra, J. *Fisiopatología psiquiátrica.* (Psychiatric physiopathology.) Barcelona: Publicaciones médicas, 1951. xxi, 300 p.—An historical review prefaces expositions of the following matters: normal physiology of the nervous system in its relations with the psychism; psychiatric functional physiology; methods of physiological investigation in psychiatry; general pathological psychophysiology; special physiopathology in mental ailments.—*F. C. Sumner.*

4355. Stafford-Clark, David. (Reading U., England.) *Psychiatry today.* London: Penguin Books, 1952. 304 p. 2s.6d.—A summary of modern knowledge of the problems of mental illness and abnormality, their causes, treatment, and medical and social implications. The author deals with the historical background, normal and abnormal mental life, the present knowledge about causes, the various techniques of treatment, means of prevention and chances of cure, the place of psychiatry in modern medicine and the social aspect of mental disease. The book is "written by a doctor for interested layman."—*M. Choynowski.*

4356. Tyler, J. E., & Turner, Tom R. (Springer Clinic, Tulsa, Okla.) *The psychiatrist in group medical practice.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 52-55.—The American history of medical clinics and the growth of psychiatry in these group clinics is traced from 1904. Clinics were surveyed to determine how many utilized psychiatrists. The geographical distribution of these clinics is given. Discussion is in terms of the value of the psychiatrist to the group and the value of the group clinic to the psychiatrist.—*F. W. Snyder.*

(See also abstracts 4154, 4336)

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

4357. Brandfon, Winifred. *Speech problems of the mentally retarded child: a study based on case histories.* *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 191.—Abstract of M.A. thesis, Louisiana State U., 1951.

4358. Ingalls, Theodore H. *Biologic implications of Mongolism.* In *Milbank Memorial Fund, The biology of mental health and disease*, (see 27: 3957), 389-421.—The subject is discussed in terms of the characteristics of Mongolism and certain hypotheses of its pathogenesis. The hypothesis that Mongolism is acquired in utero is emphasized and the evidence for that interpretation and its implications are critically examined. Acromicria congenita or the mongoloid deficiency was discussed in terms of the analyses of cranial anomalies and its effects on the development of other portions of the body. 22 references.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

4359. Jarvis, George A. *Mental deficiency and aberrant metabolism.* In *Milbank Memorial Fund,*

The biology of mental health and disease, (see 27: 3957), 422-433.—An outline of the clinical, biochemical and genetic data on types of mental deficiency associated with disorders of lipid, amino acid, and carbohydrate metabolism. The quantitative aspects of the metabolic error in oligophrenia phenylpyruvica was discussed by Heinrich B. Waelsch.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

4360. Karlin, Isaac W., & Strazzula, Millicent. (Jewish Hosp. Brooklyn, N. Y.) **Speech and language problems of mentally deficient children.** *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1952, 17, 286-294.—50 cases from the Clinic for Retarded Children Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, were divided into 3 groups according to their intelligence quotients. There is a definite relationship between the establishment of handedness and the degree of mental retardation. Echolalia, irrelevancy of ideas, perseveration, glibness, and similar communicative behavioral symptoms were seen in many of the cases. Rehabilitation must be set at reasonable, realistic goals with cooperation from the home environment and the educational and social facilities available in the community.—*M. F. Palmer.*

4361. Robertson, J. P. S., & Wibberley, H. (Netherne Hosp., Coulsdon, Surrey, Eng.) **Dementia versus mental defect in middle-aged housewives.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 313-315.—"A group of dull demented patients was contrasted in a number of standard psychometric tests with groups of dull undeteriorated and defective undeteriorated housewives. . . . It was found that the original ability of the dull demented housewives was best reflected in tests involving verbal material, their deterioration in tests involving visuo-spatial material. . . . It is suggested that information tests might be developed to throw light on the former practical abilities of such patients."—*F. Costin.*

4362. Sachs, Marvin H. **A survey and evaluation of the existing interrelationship between speech and mental deficiencies.** *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 197-198.—Abstract of M.A. thesis, U. Virginia, 1951.

4363. Vedder, R. **Aangeboren zwakzinnigheid.** (Congenital feeble-mindedness) The Hague: Haga, 1952, 80 p. Hfl. 4.—This book is published in the series "aberrant children" and deals with mongolism, microcephaly and the typus amstelodamensis. A great part of this book deals with mongolism in view of the high frequency and the new investigations about origin and nature. The typus amstelodamensis deserves its place by the fact that this type has been a Dutch discovery.—*M. Dresden.*

(See also abstracts 4443, 4554, 4692, 4700)

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

4364. Bergler, Edmund. (251 Central Park West, New York.) **Is psychic masochism an "oversimplification"?** *Amer. Imago*, 1952, 9, 79-85.—The author replies to Patrick Mullahy's criticism of the concept of psychic masochism as developed by Bergler in his *The basic neurosis*.—*W. A. Varvel.*

4365. Boswell, Wade H. **Narcotic addiction; management of withdrawal symptoms with cortisone.** *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1951, 2, 1347-1351.—Medical personnel of the hospital ship had noted the psychic changes occurring in patients treated with cortisone. These side-effects include mild euphoria, acceleration in thinking, and increase in appetite. When addicts are deprived of morphine and other opium derivatives the withdrawal symptoms are the opposite of those cited above. A case report illustrates the use of cortisone to counteract withdrawal symptoms. 13 references.—*W. Fleeson.*

4366. Brown, Charles T., & Knoblock, Edward C. (Fitzsimons Army Hospital, Denver, Colo.) **Antabuse therapy in the Army.** *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1951, 2, 191-202.—Initial work with 50 patients, army personnel and veterans, is here reported. All patients were free from psychosis, "relatively free from marked psychopathy," and were "well motivated." Patients were examined in hospital and experienced 2 "drinking trials" while taking antabuse and before discharge to out-patient status. They were then seen weekly and received a 7 day supply of the drug. The follow-up period reported here was 8 months. During this time 40% remained "dry," 25% were "much improved," contact was lost with 33% and 2% were "non-cooperative." The authors conclude that antabuse is an important weapon in the treatment of alcoholism but that the administration of the drug must be carefully supervised.—*W. Fleeson.*

4367. Cahen, Eleanor R. (Connecticut State Hosp., Middletown.) **A transitory psychotic episode in a man following the accidental death of his wife.** *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 2(2), 42-50.—A 28-year-old man threatened homicide and suicide following the drowning of his wife. He had amnesia for his behavior. Psychological test data are considered to illustrate the relationship between basic personality structure and reaction to stress. Patient was described as an impaired, unstable individual who resorted to pathological modes of coping with his environment under stress. Defenses for dealing with anxiety were weakened.—*I. Sangiuliano.*

4368. Capon, A. W. (Mile End Hosp., London, Eng.) **A case of true hermaphroditism.** *Lancet*, 1951, 260, 563-565.—This case report includes sociological and psychological background. Actual photographs of the patients are used. The patient has heterosexual interests and is satisfactorily married. General appearance and genital development are predominantly female. The psychological outlook is male. Prior to attempts to do surgical treatment, both sociological and psychological conditions must be carefully considered.—*A. A. Kramish.*

4369. Citrome, Paul. **Conclusions d'une enquête sur le suicide dans les camps de concentration.** (Conclusions of a study on suicide in concentration camps.) *Cah. Int. Sociol.*, 1952, 12, 147-149.—Suicide is said to be infrequent, but no data are provided in support of this statement. Suggested interpretations range from regressive manifestations

to sublimations. Sociological and psychological factors are described.—G. Dufresne.

4370. Fischle-Carl, Hildegund. (50 Adlerstrasse, Stuttgart, Germany.) *Aus der Krankengeschichte eines Tagträumers.* (From the case history of a day dreamer.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1952, 5, 707-720.—Day dreams and phantasies of a day-dreaming boy of 14 are the material of the case history. Day dreams mean solutions which reality may not achieve during time of adolescence.—E. Barschak.

4371. Gerö, George. *Ein Äquivalent der Depression: Anorexie.* (An equivalent of depression; anorexia.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1952, 5, 641-652.—Anorexia is a neurotic state that shows many symptoms of a genuine chronic depression but differs from it in its symptomatology. A special case study is discussed and the author concludes from his finding that depressions may be caused from different etiological processes and that in the symptomatology of the depressions different mechanisms may be effective.—E. Barschak.

4372. Goldstein, Stanley. *A projective study of psychoanalytic mechanisms of defense.* *Dissert. Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 218.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Michigan, 1952. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 84 p., \$1.05, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3501.

4373. Granat, E. E. *Lechenie nochnogo nederzhanisâ mochi êkstraktami iz konservirovannykh tkanel.* (The treatment of nocturnal urinary incontinence by means of extracts of preserved tissues.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikiat.*, 1952, 52(8), 69-70.—Tissue therapy is effective in the treatment of enuresis in children and adolescents, particularly when coupled with psychotherapy. The extracts employed for injection were either homoplacental or a splenic plus suprarenal or ovarian admixture. Psychotherapy alone or psychotherapy accompanied by injections of physiological solution were not effective.—I. D. London.

4374. Greenberg, Pearl. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Newark, N. J.) *A case of pronounced fetishism.* *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 2(3), 32-41.—Complaints of inability to concentrate, failing in school and compulsion to masturbate in women's underwear were made by a 29 year-old divorced male. A psychological examination was administered as an aid to possible psychotherapy. Test data suggest an individual who has fixated on a level of autoerotic sexual satisfaction. It was thought that the patient was well motivated for treatment, related well and manifested active conflict relative to his perversion. Depth therapy and character analysis were recommended.—I. Sangiuliano.

4375. Grossman, Searles, & Kolansky, Harold. (VA Hosp., Coatesville, Penna.) *Psychological studies in planning and evaluating psychotherapy in a case of recurring depression.* *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 2(4), 16-28.—Patient is a 44-year-old male who had not developed any specialized skills. Projective test material pointed to hostile aggressive trends, anxiety related to authority figures and con-

flikt in role assumption. Therapy was instituted in the hospital, 3 times a week over a period of 4 months. Retest indicates an alleviation of the depression and agitation. Greater consciousness of his hostile feelings was manifest. Therapy was continued on an out-patient basis with a view to resolving the conflict between aggressive and passive dependent trends.—I. Sangiuliano.

4376. Harper, James, & Hickson, Barbara. (Crichton Royal, Dumfries, Eng.) *The results of hospital treatment of chronic alcoholism.* *Lancet*, 1951, 261, 1057-1059.—A follow-up from 2 to 5 years of 84 patients suffering from alcoholism was made subsequent to hospitalization. Patients had received withdrawal treatment and medication. In addition to psychotherapy, social rehabilitation was undertaken by psychiatric social workers. An effort is made to determine personality type, concentrating on premorbid personality and disregarding abnormalities which appeared to be the result of alcoholism. The results of the hospital treatment of 80 cases were classified as "much improved" and "improved." Premorbid personality emerges as the chief factor affecting prognosis.—A. A. Kramish.

4377. Holzberg, Jules D. (Connecticut State Hosp., Middletown.) *Withdrawal in an early adolescent.* *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 2(2), 5-15.—Referral was made because of marked personality changes. Psychological testing was undertaken as an aid to therapeutic treatment. The diagnosis was "psychoneurosis, anxiety state with possible decompensation into schizophrenia." Immediate therapeutic handling was indicated. The boy was seen over a 8 week period, 3 times a week. Some behavioral changes are reported.—I. Sangiuliano.

4378. Laforgue, René. *Über das Scheitern im Leben der Menschen und Völker.* (On failure in the life of man and nation.) In *Speer, Ernst. Die Vorträge der 2. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1951*, (see 27: 4312), 113-124.—Masochistic failures, as described in the literary works of Dostojewski and Baudelaire and as considered in Napoleon's defeat in Russia, are explained with reference to Freud's psychoanalytic theories.—C. T. Bever.

4379. Langworthy, Orthello R. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) *Emotional issues related to certain cases of blepharospasm and facial tics.* *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 68, 620-628.—4 cases are described who, on basis of interviews, indicated the presence of strong perfectionistic trends and an overconcern for "getting their share."—L. A. Pennington.

4380. Lee, Kenneth F. (Virginia Dept. of Health, Richmond.) *Alcohol studies and rehabilitation in Virginia.* *Publ. Hlth Rep., Wash.*, 1952, 67, 474-478.—The author discusses the enabling legislation and the Virginia program for treating chronic alcoholics. After its first 3 years of operation, an evaluation of therapeutic results for 816 patients showed that 57.2% were helped to attain sobriety; 22.5% showed improvement in family relationships, lengthened per-

iods of sobriety and an improved employment situation; 20.3% were unimproved.—C. L. Anderson.

4381. Lucena, José. (U. Recife, Brasil.) *Maconhismo e alucinações*. (Cannabism and hallucinations.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1950, 1, 218-228.—Observations of the effects of *cannabis sativa* intoxication are made on 15 habitual smokers and on 4 non-addicted physicians, particularly with reference to sensory and hallucinatory effects. A typical observation is reported in which pseudohallucinations, clairvoyant feeling, supernormal lucidity and divinatory intuition are noted. Hallucinations in cannabism states cannot be separated from total personality disturbances, and the intoxicated behavior is more an expression of the delusions of the personality than of its hallucinations.—F. C. Sumner.

4382. Podolsky, Edward. *The maladjusted child*. *Arch. Pediat.*, 1951, 68, 28-32.—Dreikurs' formulation of childhood behavior problems is presented. Goals of maladjusted behavior in the child are to gain attention, demonstrate power or superiority, and punish or get even; or he may give up "in complete discouragement." The child may attempt to gain his goals by active-constructive, active-destructive, passive-constructive, and/or passive-destructive behavior, depending upon personality and social factors. "The recognition of the child's goal is an important step forward in reeducating him. . . . Understanding and altering the conclusions which a child can draw from his experiences with the world around him, his external environment, his internal environment, requires a more thorough analysis of the child."—I. N. Mensh.

4383. Powell, Norborne B. (Baylor U. Coll. Med., Waco, Tex.) *Urinary incontinence in children*. *Arch. Pediat.*, 1951, 68, 151-157.—Normally the child has daytime urine control by 3. About 15% of all children have enuresis. Estimates of functional factors without organic uropathy vary from 40 to 90% of cases studied. Drugs, psychotherapy and local treatments have been used with varying success. Psychological factors in the disorder include parental conflicts and emotional instability, sibling rivalry, parental overprotection, overemphasis of enuresis by parents, punishment or inconsistency by parents in attempts toward enuresis control, too early attempts in toilet training, tension and fear, or a symptom of a generalized behavior problem.—I. N. Mensh.

4384. Skinner, James C., & Berezin, Martin A. (Murphy General Hospital, Waltham, Mass.) *Psychodynamic factors in a case of self-inflicted wound*. *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1951, 2, 747-754.—Details of painstaking psychotherapeutic work with a 19 year old recruit who shot himself in the right hand are here presented. There were 2 or 3 interviews a week for 6 months. Recovery was delayed but was ultimately complete.—W. Fleeson.

4385. Starer, Emanuel. (VA Hosp., Coatesville, Penna.) *Psychological studies before and after psychotherapy in a case of chronic anxiety*. *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 2(4), 29-38.—A 25-year-

old male who intellectualized to a marked degree was seen in the hospital over a 3 month period for a total of 40 hours. A comparison of extensive test data is made before and after therapy. Retest gave evidence of "more efficient intellectual functioning, less constriction, less autistic thinking and better capacity for emotional response." Subsequently the patient continued therapy on an out-patient basis and is considered to have made a steady improvement.—I. Sangiuliano.

4386. Teirich, H. R. *Die psychologische und medikamentöse Behandlung des Alkoholismus*. (Psychologic and pharmacologic therapy of alcoholism.) In *Speer, Ernst. Die Vorträge der 2. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1951*, (see 27: 4312), 204-209.—Psychotherapy and conditioning of chronic alcoholics is discussed. Treatment with antabuse is an "excellent attempt" at combined endogenous and exogenous therapy, breaking into the vicious cycle of addiction and facing the patient with the "hard yoke of necessity."—C. T. Bever.

4387. World Health Organization. *Expert Committee on Mental Health. Second report of the Alcoholism Subcommittee*. *World Hlth Org. tech. Rep. Ser.*, 1952, No. 48, 39 p.—Further progress in the treatment of alcoholism depends directly on reducing the number of alcoholics to manageable proportions. Statistics on alcohol consumption and drinking patterns show that alcoholism is constantly underestimated by health administrators. A rigorous statistical study of the drinking habits of over 2,000 addicts describes the phases of alcohol addiction and establishes three categories of drinkers "with such definitiveness that surveys and experiments may be carried out on well-defined alcoholic populations." Levels and types of treatment are discussed but particular emphasis is given to the use of disulfiram (tetraethylthiuram disulfide).—J. C. Franklin.

4388. Zeichner, Abraham M. (Connecticut State Hosp., Middletown.) *Alcoholism as a defense against social isolation*. *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 2(2), 51-59.—A 55-year-old woman indulged in periodic, uncontrolled alcoholism to overcome her depression and loneliness. The diagnosis of alcoholic psychosis, delirium tremens was made. Patient was considered as one who clings to immature coping mechanisms such as histrionics and who possesses the capacity for yielding to impulses regardless of potential hurt.—I. Sangiuliano.

(See also abstracts 3925, 4003, 4158, 4281, 4685)

SPEECH DISORDERS

4389. Barnes, Mary Louise. *A study of the attitudes of parents and teachers toward children who stutter*. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 189.—Abstract of M.A. thesis, Ohio U., 1951.

4390. Bearss, Marjorie L. *An investigation of the effect of penalty on the expectance of frequency of stuttering*. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 189-190.—Abstract of M.A. thesis, Purdue U., 1951.

4391. Bloodstein, Oliver (Brooklyn College, N. Y.), Jaeger, William, & Tureen, Jack. A study of the diagnosis of stuttering by parents of stutterers and non-stutterers. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1952, 17, 308-315.—As a partial test of the diagnosogenic theory of stuttering, 24 parents of young stutterers and 24 parents of young non-stutterers were asked to diagnose as stuttering or normal, the recorded spontaneous speech of 6 stuttering and 6 non-stuttering children. The parents of stutterers significantly exceeded parents of non-stutterers in the extent to which they diagnosed both the stuttering and non-stuttering children as stutterers. Mothers and fathers as groups did not differ significantly in the number of diagnoses which they made. There was a tendency for married couples to score somewhat alike.—M. F. Palmer.
4392. Boland, John Louis, Jr. A comparison of stutterers and non-stutterers on several measures of anxiety. *Dissert. Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 227.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Michigan, 1952. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 144 p., \$1.80, University Microfilm, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 2792.
4393. Burtcher, Henry Thomas, Jr. The operation of frustration in the transition to and the development of secondary stuttering. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 191.—Abstract of M.A. thesis, U. Denver, 1951.
4394. Christensen, Arden Hans. A quantitative study of personality dynamics in stuttering and nonstuttering siblings. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 187-188.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, U. Southern California, 1951.
4395. Chworowsky, Carol Ruth. A comparative study of the diadochokinetic rates of stutterers and non-stutterers in speech related and non-speech related movements. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 192.—Abstract of M.A. thesis, U. Wisconsin, 1951.
4396. Dew, Rosemary. Electroencephalographic study of stutterers during sleep. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 192-193.—Abstract of M.A. thesis, U. Virginia, 1951.
4397. Elliott, Jane Clark. Personality traits of school children with speech deviations as indicated by the California Test of Personality. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 158.—Abstract of M.A. thesis, U. Michigan, 1951.
4398. Fahmy, M. Stuttering. *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 3, 399-404.—Clinical observation and detailed case analysis of 89 stutterers of school age showed that in 74 cases stuttering had developed along with an emotional problem from an early age. In 6 subjects the symptom appeared suddenly after a traumatic experience and was accompanied by anxiety.—L. H. Melikian.
4399. Fotheringham, Wallace C. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Measurement of graduate achievement in an area of speech by means of a vocabulary-type test. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 69-78.—A graduate achievement test was developed in the field of speech and hearing disorders and was administered to 35 graduate students and 13 undergraduate students in the field. The test appeared to be a satisfactory predictor of achievement of graduate students in this area.—M. F. Palmer.
4400. Freud, Esti D. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Newark, N. J.) Speech rehabilitation in a case of organic aphasia. *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 2(3), 23-25.—A 34-year-old male suffered a brain injury in combat. A tantalum cranioplasty was performed. Patient had an expressive aphasia, an incomplete right-sided hemiplegia and epileptic seizures. He was referred to Speech Clinic where an evaluation of the nature of his disability was undertaken. Observations during the rehabilitation course are thought to confirm recently discovered facts about brain functioning.—I. Sangiuliano.
4401. Garwood, Victor Paul. An experimental study of certain relationships between intelligibility scores and clinical data of persons with defective articulation. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 433-434.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 113 p., \$1.41, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3748.
4402. Golub, Arnold Jason. The influence of constant and varying word stimuli on stuttering adaptation. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 193.—Abstract of M.A. thesis, State U. Iowa, 1951.
4403. Grossman, Donna J. A study of the parents of stuttering and non-stuttering children using the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and the Minnesota Scale of Parents' Opinions. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 193-194.—Abstract of M.A. thesis, U. Wisconsin, 1951.
4404. Humphrey, E. M., & Zangwill, L. O. (Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, Eng.) Dysphasia in left-handed patients with unilateral brain lesions. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1952, 15, 184-193.—10 carefully selected patients with unilateral (5 left-sided and 5 right-sided) brain lesion are presented. All patients were originally left-handed and of at least average intelligence. Dysphasia was present in 9 cases, absent in one case with right-sided lesion. In general dysphasia was more severe in the left lesion group though defects of calculation were more marked in patients with right-sided lesion. The question of cerebral dominance in left-handed people and its significance for language functions are discussed. 15 references.—M. L. Simmel.
4405. Karlin, Isaac W. Congenital verbal-auditory agnosia (word deafness). *Pediatrics*, 1951, 7, 60-68.—Clinical features are: lack of speech or limited speech and an ability to hear sounds combined with inability to comprehend words by the auditory route. The defect is apparently in the audito-psychic area or Wernicke's area.—(Courtesy of Biol. Abstr.)
4406. Kutash, Samuel B. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Newark, N. J.) Differential diagnosis and therapeutic follow-up in a case of neurotic stuttering. *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 2(3), 7-16.—A 26-year-old male requested treatment for his speech impediment. Central in the test material was

marked guilt and inferiority feelings in addition to a sexual repression and covert hostility and aggression. The stuttering was considered to be "the symptomatic representative of these personality trends." Analytically-oriented therapy was recommended. Close agreement was found between the psychological test data and therapeutic course.—*I. Sangiuliano.*

4407. Mast, Vernie Ruth. Level of aspiration as a method of studying the personality of adult stutterers. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 196.—Abstract of M.S. thesis, U. Michigan, 1951.

4408. Moncur, John Paul. Environmental factors differentiating stuttering children from non-stuttering children. In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ.*, 1950-51, 1951, 26, 303-305. (*Stanford U. Bull.*, 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1950.

4409. Neely, Keith K. The effect of oral practice in the presence of different conditions of side-tone upon the rate and the sound pressure level of the speech of a group of stutterers. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 188-189.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, Ohio State U., 1951.

4410. Penson, Edward M. An exploratory study of the effect of thiamin hydrochloride on adults who stutter. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 197.—Abstract of M.A. thesis, Ohio U., 1951.

4411. Prick, J. J. G., & Calon, P. J. A. Problèmes autour de l'aphasie, de la surdité psychique et de la dyslexie; une contribution à la psychiatrie infantile. (Problems about aphasia, psychic deafness and dyslexia; a contribution to child psychiatry.) *Folia psychiat. neerl.*, 1951, 54(2), 112-123.—The role of such factors as inferiority-feeling, lack of communicative environment, isolation, poverty of stimulation—all of which force the child to shut in with autism—is shown productive of aphasia, psychic deafness, and dyslexia.—*F. C. Sumner.*

4412. Rathbun, Jesse Earl. The Log Cabin Ranch School: a program of rehabilitation of delinquent boys. In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ.*, 1950-51, 1951, 26, 486-488. (*Stanford U. Bull.*, 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1951.

4413. Raubichek, Letitia. Speech improvement. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1952. ix, 225 p., \$2.80.—Material is presented which integrates information about speech problems with practical techniques and exercises for improvement. The book is divided into 6 parts including: How Speech is Made; Lispering; For "L" and "R"; Foreign Accent; Voice Problems; Stuttering. Articulatory diagnostic test materials are given as well as suggestions for both sequence and content of therapeutic techniques.—*G. H. Shames.*

4414. Sherman, Dorothy. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Clinical and experimental use of the Iowa scale of severity of stuttering. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1952, 17, 316-320.—The Iowa scale of severity of stuttering was employed to train observers to recognize levels of severity of the vocal

characteristics of stuttering. Mean scale values for levels of severity were obtained for 12 5-minute samples of stuttering. Consecutive judgments were made at 9-second intervals on each sample by 11 trained observers. This method is useful for assigning rank order positions of severity to samples of continuous stuttered speech. Further experimentation is needed to demonstrate whether the method is useful to obtain precise scale values.—*M. F. Palmer.*

4415. Sikkink, Donald E. An experimental study of the relationship between introversion-extroversion (Minnesota T-S-E Scores) and speech improvement. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 161.—Abstract of M.A. thesis, U. Minnesota, 1951.

4416. Solomon, Nancy Doris. A comparison of rigidity of behavior manifested by a group of stutterers compared with 'fluent' speakers in oral and other performances as measured by the Einstellung-Effect. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 198.—Abstract of M.A. thesis, U. Michigan, 1951.

4417. Starbuck, Harold B. The adaptation effect in stuttering behavior and its relation to breathing. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 198-199.—Abstract of M.A. thesis, Purdue U., 1951.

4418. Sugar, Oscar. (U. Illinois Coll. Med. Chicago.) Congenital aphasia: an anatomical and physiological approach. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1952, 17, 301-304.—In order to have congenital aphasia one must postulate early damage to the speech areas of both hemispheres. Motor aphasia can result from damage to the brain other than in Broca's area. Extent of damage necessary to prevent speech development appears to be so considerable that intellectual deficit must be present. Congenital aphasia should refer only to disabilities in speech in children otherwise normal. In the sense of aphasia as it occurs in adults, this implies loss of a learned function, and this type of aphasia does not occur permanently in children. The term delayed or failure of development of speech, leads to the consideration of intellectual deficit in these children.—*M. F. Palmer.*

(See also abstracts 4357, 4362, 4465, 4573)

CRIME & DELINQUENCY

4419. Bishop, John L. (Annandale Reformatory, New Jersey.) Pre-vocational training in social re-education. *J. correctional Educ.*, 1952, 4, 32-34.—Pre-vocational training, used at Annandale Reformatory as a therapeutic technique, appears to be a worthwhile part of a social re-education program. The trainee has an opportunity for new vocational experiences; improved means of job placement is provided for the institution, and better vocational preparation is gained.—*T. E. Tunney.*

4420. Brancale, Ralph; Ellis, Albert, & Doorbar, Ruth R. Psychiatric and psychological investigations of convicted sex offenders: A summary report. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 17-21.—A summary of a series of studies of convicted sex offenders who have been psychologically and psychiatrically ex-

amined at the State of New Jersey Diagnostic Center. Statistical and clinical findings are presented in summary form.—F. W. Snyder.

4421. Cavanagh, John R. (*U. S. Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.*) The effect of confinement on psychiatric patients. *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1951, 2, 1479-1482.—During a 1 year period, 112 of 1,694 confinees had a psychiatric diagnosis. 11 men were found psychotic, 40 had personality disorders, 29 carried the diagnosis of constitutional psychopathic inferiority, 4 were defectives, 3 were guilty of "scandalous" (homosexual) conduct, 1 was epileptic, and 1 was psychoneurotic. Diagnosis for 23 of the men is not stated. Criteria for evaluation of the effects of confinement were work and conduct records. There was a control group of 100 prisoners who did not have a psychiatric diagnosis. The author concludes that: "Prepsychotic and psychotic patients should be transferred to a hospital and not retained in a disciplinary barracks. Persons with personality disorders tolerate confinement well. . . ."—W. Fleeson.

4422. Corsini, Raymond J. (*Wisconsin Dept. Public Welfare, Madison.*) Education and therapy. *J. correctional Educ.*, 1952, 4, 24-26.—Therapy and education are utilized in correctional work for rehabilitation of inmates and both processes can be viewed as special instances of learning. The main differences are that education is a positive, additive process and therapy is a negative, adjustive one. Basic research is needed to determine the effectiveness of either process in order that maximum social results may be attained.—T. E. Tunney.

4423. Fenton, Norman. The potential treatability of prison inmates of different custodial levels. *J. correctional Educ.*, 1952, 4, 20-21.—The study suggests that the potential treatability among inmates of the more restrictive custodial levels may be better than is usually believed.—T. E. Tunney.

4424. Ohlin, Lloyd E., & Lawrence, Richard A. A comparison of alternative methods of parole prediction. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 268-274.—Comparison of the value of 2 types of experience tables in predicting success on parole show that neither Laune's combination of attitudinal and objective data (derived from inmate interviews) nor strictly objective, Burgess-type data are of much value in predictions of a validating sample of parolees. The validating sample was drawn from among inmates paroled at a later point in time than the experience sample, during which the general parole violation rate was dropping; under these circumstances, the attitudinal-objective factors were more stable from experience to validation samples but less discriminating in the initial sample than objective factors.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

(See also abstracts 4340, 4428, 4587)

PSYCHOSES

4425. Alves Garcia, J., Alexandre, Humberto, & Marcelino da Silva, Lysanias. Investigações ter-

apêuticas com a dinitrila succínica. (Investigations of the therapeutic effects of succinic dinitrile.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1950, 1(8), 229-234.—Results reported by Prof. Jean Delay and his collaborators as to the beneficial effects of succinic dinitrile on depressive states are confirmed in the investigations by the present authors who also find that succinic dinitrile is of transitory benefit in schizophrenic cases.—F. C. Sumner.

4426. Andreev, A. L. Perestroika lechebnoĭ raboty bol'niŭ imeni P. P. Kashchenko v svete ucheniia I. P. Pavlova. (Reorganization of the curative activity of the Kashchenko Hospital in the light of I. P. Pavlov's theory.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikhiat.*, 1952, 52(7), 52-56.—The new basis of the hospital psychiatric program is properly Pavlovian. The application of the Pavlovian conception of "protective inhibition" in the form of sleep therapy is being steadily increased.—I. D. London.

4427. Arnold, Arthur L., & Enelow, Allen J. Death in so-called status thymicolymphaticus following insulin coma therapy. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1952, 16, 142-147.—"A case is reported of sudden death in a schizophrenic young woman 15 hours after an insulin coma treatment. At autopsy the death was attributed to status thymicolymphaticus. . . . The possible implications to shock therapy and schizophrenia are discussed." The role of adrenal cortical insufficiency in the face of stress is considered.—W. A. Varvel.

4428. Atkin, I. (*Royal Hampshire County Hosp., London, Eng.*) Simulation of insanity. *Lancet*, 1951, 261, 385-386.—Two cases are reported of simulation of insanity. The problem of ascertaining what might be simulation or hysteria becomes an important one in the study of certain patients. The boundaries between romancing, lying, and delusion are not always easy to differentiate. The cases discussed involve the characteristics of (1) obvious motivation; (2) rapid cessation of symptoms as soon as the aim is achieved; and (3) previous experience in a mental hospital. The confusion of simulation is of interest. These two cases are typical of those malingerers who come to hospitals to avoid criminal or court action. It is noted that persistent and intensive simulation may turn the borderline case into a true psychotic.—A. A. Kramish.

4429. Bates, K. E., & Newton, Marietta. (*Duke U., Durham, N. C.*) An experimental study of ESP capacity in mental patients. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1951, 15, 271-277.—50 patients at the Ohio State Hospital were given ESP card tests by Margaret Price. A total of 2195 packs of ESP cards were called by the subjects with clearly extrachance results. 9 different classifications of mental disorder were represented by the patients, but these showed no significant differences in ESP scoring level. On the basis of ward reports, subjects were also classified as "cooperative," "apathetic," or "irritable." The ESP scores of the cooperative group were higher than those of the other two groups.—B. M. Humphrey.

4430. Beukenkamp, Cornelius, Jr. (Rockland State Hosp., Orangeburg, N. Y.) Some observations made during group therapy. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1952, 26, 22-26.—20 male schizophrenics or pseudo-neurotic schizophrenics were observed in groups of 8 to 12 during 200 sessions of 1.5 hrs. each. Average age was 21. Individual sessions were also conducted irregularly. The first phase of the group therapy dealt with testing the therapeutic environment. The second phase dealt with reliving the processes of the family constellation. Less introspective ideational content and decreased overt narcissistic behavior were measuring units of recovery. An alumni association was formed. The patients succeeded when they realized that internalized attitudes and not environmental traumata were at the core of maladjustments. Group therapy is an adjunct to individual therapy.—D. Prager.

4431. Brody, Benjamin. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Newark, N. J.) Treatment of a stabilized, chronic schizophrenic personality. *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 2(3), 52-56.—A report is given on the first 7 months of therapy with a 36-year-old male. Symptoms continued to persist. The ability to maintain an active interpersonal relationship within the therapeutic setting, however, appeared to have its positive aspects in distinct areas of his life.—I. Sangiuliano.

4432. Brüel, Oluf. Über die Psychodynamik der Schizophrenie. (On the psychodynamics of schizophrenia.) In Speer, Ernst. *Die Vorträge der 2. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1951*, (see 27: 4312), 24-31.—The schizophrenic patient is emotionally hypersensitive and uses the apparent affect block against being overwhelmed. In the benign form the patient fights the progress of the illness, while in malignant schizophrenia he almost gratefully escapes into it. Appropriate psychotherapeutic attitudes are discussed.—C. T. Bever.

4433. Bruetsch, Walter L. Mental disorders arising from organic disease. In *Milbank Memorial Fund, The biology of mental health and disease*, (see 27: 3957), 303-326.—The different types of psychosis are discussed with particular emphasis on the accumulation of evidence indicating disturbed physiology of the brain. A condensed classification of mental disorders and 53 references are included. Differentiation of organic from "functional" psychoses was discussed by Theodore Lidz (322-324). Comments by William Malamud, Stanley Cobb, Solomon Katzenbogen and Wilder Penfield (324-326).—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

4434. Cruz Ferreira, Adriano. Investigação sobre os 17-cetoesteróides em clínica psiquiátrica. (Investigation of the 17-ketosteroids in the psychiatric clinic.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1950, 1(8), 212-217.—A relation between adrenal gland function and schizophrenia is demonstrated by means of Oesting and Zimmerman colorimetric assay (1) in the low dosage of 17-ketosteroids in a group of schizophrenic patients of both sexes, and (2) in the increase of the 17-ketosteroids during treatment by electroshock

and lobotomy. French & English summaries.—F. C. Sumner.

4435. de Medeiros, Maurício; Alves Garcia, J.; Marcelino da Silva, Lysanias; & de Oliveira, Icema M. Investigaçao sur le métabolisme du sucre protéidique et des galactolipides durant le coma insulinaire. (Investigation of the metabolism of proteid sugar and galctolipids during insulin coma.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1950, 1(8), 179-199.—Biochemical and histological study of the effects of hypoglycemic coma in a schizophrenic woman reveals that the sugar associated with the lipids of the brain disappeared completely in the case of her death from irreversible coma, suggesting an obscure insidious metabolic disturbance as causal factor.—F. C. Sumner.

4436. Drasgow, James. Visio-verbal test for schizophrenia. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 394-395.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Buffalo. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 123 p., \$1.54, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3928.

4437. Enelow, Allen J. (Winter VA Hosp., Topeka, Kans.) The environmental treatment of psychosis. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1952, 26, 44-52.—Environmental treatment should be oriented to the individual patient's level of organization and therapeutic potential. The professionally trained person should act as a supervisor. The important goal is to permeate the institution with a therapeutic orientation and a realistic optimism based on interest in individual patients.—D. Prager.

4438. Gabe, Sigmund, & Grotjahn, Martin. Neuere Fortschritte in der analytischen Psychotherapie der Psychosen. (Newer developments in the analytical psychotherapy of psychoses.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1952, 5, 653-661.—Recently psychoanalysts showed a growing interest in analytical psychotherapy of psychoses. In comparing these different therapeutic attitudes, points of general agreement as well as non-agreement are evident. All therapists agree that the psychotic is capable of making a transfer if one deals with him in the right way. They also agree that transfer will become intensive and that it plays a superior role in the cure of the patient. There is much disagreement when it comes to interpretation. Federn stresses that reality must be more interpreted than the unconscious. Fromm-Reichmann is of the opinion that interpretations are useless because the schizophrenic knows his subconscious better than the therapist.—E. Barschak.

4439. Gildea, Edwin F., Ronzoni, Ethel, & Trufant, Samuel A. Results from the use of ACTH and cortisone in psychoses. In *Milbank Memorial Fund, The biology of mental health and disease*, (see 27: 3957), 600-618.—After a brief review of previous studies the effects of ACTH on both psychotic and non-psychotic patients in terms of carbohydrate, protein, steroid and electrolyte metabolism and mental state are reported. William Malamud discusses the effects of hypophyseal-adrenocortical dysfunction in schizophrenia.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

4440. Golodets, R. G., & Kaganovskaya, E. L. Tkanevaya terapiya v klinike psikhicheskikh zabolevaniy. (Tissue therapy in the clinic of mental diseases.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikiat.*, 1952, 52(8), 54-56.—A report on the therapeutic effects of splenic and ovarian implantations in various psychoses. For example, improvement is frequently to be noted in the "simple, hypochondriac and catatonic form of schizophrenia" when this tissue therapy is applied.—*I. D. London.*
4441. Green, Maurice R. (14 East 80th St., New York.) Some notes on the psychotherapy of schizophrenia. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 472-477.—A paraphrase of the work of Drs. Frieda Fromm-Reichmann and Harry S. Sullivan is offered with the hope that it will be useful to students and busy doctors dealing with schizophrenics.—*D. Prager.*
4442. Guertin, Wilson H. (Beatty Memorial Hosp., Westville, Ind.) A factor-analytic study of schizophrenic symptoms. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 308-312.—The occurrence of 52 different symptoms in a group of 100 diagnosed schizophrenic patients was investigated. A factor analysis of these symptoms showed 6 factors: Excitement-hostility; psychomotor retardation and withdrawal; guilt-conflict; persecuted-suspicious; personality-disorganization; confused-withdrawal. How these concepts can be applied systematically was discussed.—*F. Costin.*
4443. Hahn, Fred. (Connecticut State Hosp., Middletown.) Psychosis in a person of limited endowment. *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 2(2), 60-68.—A 19-year-old male who had been in a state school was referred because of destructive behavior. Psychological test findings point to an emotionally labile individual who attempts to use his intellect as an ego defense. A breakdown of his ego, and hostile impulses result in psychotic assaultive behavior. Intensive therapy was suggested since his delusional system could be shaken and he displayed a need for interpersonal contact.—*I. Sangiuliano.*
4444. Hoagland, Hudson. Metabolic and physiologic disturbances in the psychoses. In *Milbank Memorial Fund, The biology of mental health and disease*, (see 27: 3957), 434-456.—Differences of steroid metabolism between psychotic and non-psychotic persons as revealed by blood and urine analyses and the light these results "may shed on the physiology of psychosis" are reported. Controversial results were reported and discussed separately by Mark D. Altschule and Edwin F. Gildea. Psychiatric disorder in temporal lobe epilepsy was discussed by Frederic A. Gibbs.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*
4445. Hoch, Paul H. Experimental induction of psychoses. In *Milbank Memorial Fund, The biology of mental health and disease*, (see 27: 3957), 539-547.—After a brief discussion of studies on the effects of alcohol, cocaine, hashish, morphine, marihuana, and similar substances; the psychotic manifestations of mescaline in normal subjects, the reactions of schizophrenics to mescaline, the effects of sodium amytal and pervitin and the use of mescaline are discussed. Harry C. Solomon emphasized the elucidation of the effects of drugs on enzyme systems.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*
4446. Iakovleva-Stankevich, E. S. Lechenie stuporozno-shizofrennykh sostoyaniy kombinirovannym metodom insulinoterapii i podsadki konservirovannoy placenty. (The treatment of stuporous schizophrenic states by the combined method of insulin therapy and implantation of preserved placenta.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikiat.*, 1952, 52(8), 64-66.—Case reports are submitted to demonstrate the positive effects of insulin therapy combined with implantation of moist placenta. The application of dry placental tissue produced no positive results.—*I. D. London.*
4447. Il'in, I. I., & Chistovich, A. S. O diagnosticheskoy znachenii banochnoy proby Val'dmana v psikiatricheskoy klinike. (On the diagnostic significance of Waldman's cupping test in the psychiatric clinic.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikiat.*, 1952, 52(7), 14-19.—It is found that the results of Waldman's cupping test in several psychoses can be greatly modified through "active therapeutic intervention." That direct action upon the brain brings on sharp changes in the results of this test serves to point up the fact that allergic inflammation of the internal vascular membranes (endotheliosis) is under the "steady regulatory influence of the brain."—*I. D. London.*
4448. Isaevich, N. E. Blizhaishie rezultaty tkanevoy terapii pri psikhicheskikh zabolevaniyakh. (Immediate results of tissue therapy in mental illnesses.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikiat.*, 1952, 52(8), 57-58.—Experimental results of tissue therapy in mental cases question the wide claims made for it.—*I. D. London.*
4449. Jenkins, William Lorne. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory applied to the problem of prognosis in schizophrenia. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 381-382.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Minnesota. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 187 p., \$2.34, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3948.
4450. Kallmann, Franz J. Genetic aspects of psychoses. In *Milbank Memorial Fund, The biology of mental health and disease*, (see 27: 3957) 283-302.—A review of the "genetic aspects of severe mental disorders, especially those of schizophrenic, manic-depressive, and involutional psychoses." An analysis of the distribution of different types of psychosis in co-twins, siblings, and parents of a total of 1232 psychotic and over 2500 senescent twin index cases indicated a general trend in the direction of specific genetic mechanisms for the different types of psychosis. Counseling in human genetics (298-300) was discussed by Sheldon Clark Reed. Additional comments (300-302) were made by Jan A. Böök.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*
4451. Kandler, H., Behymer, A. F., Kegeles, S., & Boyd, R. W. (Boston U., Mass.) A study of nurse-

patient interaction in a mental hospital. *Amer. J. Nurs.*, 1952, 52, 1100-1103.—This is a progress report from the Boston Psychopathic Hospital. It is part of an ANA research program. Methods, procedures and results to date are given.—S. M. Amatoria.

4452. Kennedy, R. Dingwall. (Fort Napier Hospital, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa.) Prefrontal leucotomy: a review of 165 cases. *Proc. S. Afr. Psychol. Ass.*, 1951, No. 2, 14-15.—Abstract.

4453. Kihn, Berthold. Psychotherapie der Psychosen. (Psychotherapy of the psychoses.) In *Speer, Ernst. Die Vorträge der 2. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1951*, (see 27: 4312), 78-86.—The psychotherapeutically oriented approach to schizophrenic, epileptic, and manic-depressive patients is discussed. Special emphasis is placed on work therapy and group activities.—C. T. Bever.

4454. Klapman, J. W., & Lundin, W. H. (Chicago (Ill.) State Hosp.) Objective appraisal of textbook-mediated group psychotherapy with psychotics. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 116-126.—Didactic group psychotherapy with psychotics results in a reawakening of intellectual curiosity, the text serving as stimulus material. In advanced sessions, the emotional origins of behavior are discussed, with resulting depth therapy. Projective tests of 12 patients taken at the beginning of treatment and again four months later show an increase of ego control, wherever improvement was noted.—N. M. Locke.

4455. Klein, Melanie. El duelo y su relacion con los estados maniaco-depresivos. (Misfortune and its relationship with manic-depressive states.) *Rev. Psicoanal.*, B. Aires, 1950, 7, 415-449.—Translated into Spanish by Arminda A. de Pichon Rivière and María Ester Morera from Contributions to Psychoanalysis, 1921-1945. (See 23:3131.)—G. B. Strother.

4456. Lehmann, H. Niacin therapy in psychotic states. In *Milbank Memorial Fund, The biology of mental health and disease*, (see 27: 3957), 582-590.—The properties, clinical uses, and mechanism of action of niacin in psychotic states are discussed. Lloyd J. Thompson discusses its use in the treatment of depressive states.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

4457. Lidz, Theodore; Carter, James D., Lewis, Bernard I., & Surratt, Carolyn. Effects of ACTH and cortisone on mood and mentation. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1952, 14, 363-377.—A total of 15 patients treated with 23 courses of cortisone or ACTH were observed and tested. There was no evidence for transient degradation of functioning nor was there evidence of any anesthetic effect. ACTH was more euphorogenic and also more effective therapeutically. The observed euphoria was not out of line with the amelioration of symptoms. 18 references.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

4458. Lorenz, William F. Use of carbon dioxide in dementia praecox. In *Milbank Memorial Fund, The biology of mental health and disease*, (see 27: 3957), 568-581.—The procedure and the physical and mental reactions of carbon dioxide inhalation in

psychotics are discussed. L. J. Meduna discusses the effects of carbon dioxide treatment and ether narcosis in neurotic subjects. H. Lehmann discusses nitrous oxide inhalation as an adjunct therapy.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

4459. Malzberg, Benjamin. (N. Y. State Dept. Mental Hygiene, Albany.) A statistical study of patients in the New York civil state hospitals, April 1, 1950. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1952, 26, 70-85.—On April 1, 1950, the 93,609 patients on the books of New York civilian state hospitals had an average residence of 7.2 yrs. since their previous admissions. Except for the war period 1942-1944, the number of patients increased since 1920. The average age of patients has been increasing because of more admissions of arteriosclerotics, seniles, and involuntions.—D. Prager.

4460. Murphy, B. W. (6420 Reistertown Rd., Baltimore, Md.) The genesis of schizoid personality: a study of two cases developing schizophrasia. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 450-461.—The principal etiological factors were gross parental discord, gross emotional deprivation, and inability to gain security and satisfactions in interpersonal relationships. The 2 cases cited highlight the necessity for careful screening of prospective foster parents.—D. Prager.

4461. Myatt, Mary Frances. A study of the relationship between motivation and test performance of patients in a rehabilitation ward. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 339.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Minnesota. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 157 p., \$1.96, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3436.

4462. Nadzharov, R. A. Tkanevaia terapiia presenil'nykh psikhov. (Tissue therapy of presenile psychoses.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikhiat.*, 1952, 52(8), 59-60.—The success of tissue therapy in several cases of presenile psychosis can be assigned to an "increase in the viability of the nerve cells in the brain and to an increase in their protective properties with respect to the toxic influences obtaining in the presenile period."—I. D. London.

4463. Orbach, Charles Edmond. The perception of meaning in schizophrenia. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 386-387.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 141 p., \$1.76, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3910.

4464. Pechstein, Henry. (10 Bobolink Lane, Levittown, N. Y.) Reaction to stress in schizophrenia. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 425-432.—Schizophrenia does not alter eosinophil response to lobotomy. Lobotomy does not alter adrenocortical reaction to adrenalin. The schizophrenic's reaction to adrenalin stress does not differ significantly from that of the non-psychotic.—D. Prager.

4465. Phillips, J. C. (VA Hosp., Coatesville, Penna.) Rehabilitation in a case of manic depressive reaction with a speech defect. *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 2(4), 50-52.—A 34-year-old male was diagnosed as a manic depressive reaction, mixed

type. A marked speech defect was associated to a shortened lingual frenum. Psychological testing was done. Individual therapy was instituted over a period of approximately 3 months. It was thought that speech retraining would enable the patient to change his manner of meeting and dealing with people. The patient underwent surgery and an intensive speech program. Considerable improvement in social and vocational adjustment became manifest.—*I. Sangiuliano.*

4466. Pope, Alfred. Enzymatic changes in mental diseases. In *Milbank Memorial Fund, The biology of mental health and disease*, (see 27: 3957), 457-468.—Theoretical considerations and previous studies on enzymes in psychiatric conditions are discussed. The results of a cholinesterase in biopsy specimens from psychotic and non-psychotic individuals are reported. Results on acid phosphatase are also included. Winifred M. Ashby discussed the distribution and activity of carbonic anhydrase.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

4467. Raub, Edwin S. (VA Hosp., Coatesville, Penna.) Psychological studies over a three year period before and after leukotomy of a homicidal and suicidal schizophrenic. *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 2(4), 39-49.—A 32-year-old male diagnosed as a paranoid schizophrenic failed to respond to psychotherapy, insulin shock or leukotomy. Psychological testing was done to demonstrate the progressive deterioration in schizophrenia, and pre and post leukotomy response. Over a 3 year period impaired intellectual functioning was displayed. Personality changes also were evidenced in his loss of inner and outer control mechanisms. Psycho-sexual tensions were thought of as sufficiently lessened to permit the patient to withdraw from reality rather than acting out.—*I. Sangiuliano.*

4468. Raush, Harold Lester. Perceptual constancy in schizophrenia. In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ., 1950-51*, 1951, 26, 267-268. (*Stanford U. Bull.*, 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1950.

4469. Rigal, J., Bannel, F., & Grenier de Cardenal, L. J. Interet du test de Thorn en psychiatrie. (The Thorn test in psychiatry.) *J. Méd. Bordeaux*, 1951, 128, 978-982.—Thorn's ACTH test showed an increase in eosinophiles in melancholic states (190-220%), in depressive states (70-170%), and in recent schizophrenia (50-100%), and normal or reduced values (-50%) in long-standing schizophrenia, and in neurotics, manics, and hysterics. The diagnostic and prognostic value of the test is promising.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

4470. Rintz, Norman C., & Rosen, Irving M. (Boston (Mass.) State Hosp.) Psychotherapy of manic-depressive patients in the manic phase. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 462-471.—Important issues centered around rejection by the therapist or fears of intimacy with him. The manics were extremely sensitive to implications that they were inferior, dependent, or childish. They required the therapist to respect their helpfulness and exhibition-

ism. A non-retaliatory and non-rejecting although limit-setting attitude was necessary although the testing out of the therapist by the patient was severe.—*D. Prager.*

4471. Rosenbaum, Gerald Donald. Forming impressions of persons from verbal report: a study of schizophrenic and normal groups. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 387-388.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 125 p., \$1.56, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ., No. 3915.

4472. Shapiro, Lester E. (32 Wilson Lane, Rockville Center, N. Y.) Administration of the continued treatment service. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 439-449.—For the continued treatment service to be more than custodial, there must be proper ward classification of patients, minimal contact between disturbed and better patients, creation of projects for the building, occupational therapy on the wards, symptomatic shock treatment, group psychotherapy, supervision of building housekeeping by the physician, proper application of family care program, and proper education of attendants. The administrative officers of the hospital must give the plan their active and energetic support.—*D. Prager.*

4473. Sherman, Murray. (Columbia U., New York.) A comparison of formal and content factors in the diagnostic testing of schizophrenia. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1952, 46, 183-234.—Rorschach and sentence completion tests were given to 71 schizophrenics and 66 "normals" in order to investigate the relative diagnostic efficiency of formal and content scoring categories. It was found that formal factors on the Rorschach (manner of expression) have more diagnostic significance than content factors (overt and manifest meaning of expression). The relative diagnostic efficiency of formal and content categories within the sentence completion data is little clarified by the findings of this study. "In terms of personality theory the chief implications of this study seem to be that schizophrenics and normals do not differ as essentially in the literal content of their expression as they do in their manner of organization of expression." 49-item bibliography.—*G. G. Thompson.*

4474. Shpak, V. M. K voprosu o lechenii presenil'nykh psikhozov dlitel'no preryvistym snom v sochetanii s biogennymi stimulatorami. (On the treatment of presenile psychoses by intermittent sleep over a long period of time in combination with biogenous stimulators.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikhiat.*, 1952, 52(8), 67-68.—The following treatment is effective in presenile psychoses: implantation of preserved tissues either before beginning sleep therapy or during its first week; daily injections of biogenous stimulators which, when timed with the induction of sleep-inducing agents, can be converted to serving as "supplementary stimuli for conditioned-reflex sleep."—*I. D. London.*

4475. Stearns, A. Warren. An early suggestion for the care of the insane in Rhode Island. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 40-45.—A documented

historical account of several ways that were suggested to dispose of and care for the poor and the insane. The beginnings of institutional care are briefly sketched as a background for the early New England period.—F. W. Snyder.

4476. Swartzlander, Earl E. (VA Hosp., Northport, N. Y.) The psychological effects of prefrontal leukotomy on schizophrenics. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1952, 26, 33-43.—19 male schizophrenics showed loss of verbal IQ, loss of judgment and social resourcefulness, increased apathy, decreased conformity and decreased respect for reality, improved concept of body image and self, improved perception and adaptation in simple situations. Ward behavior improved but the schizophrenic process was unaffected. Leukotomy programs should be deferred until more complete understanding of the schizophrenic process is gained.—D. Prager.

4477. Vyāsnovskii, A. ĪŪ., & Kozhevnikov, P. F. Tkanevāi terapiā nekotorykh form psikhicheskikh zabolēvanii. (Tissue therapy of several forms of mental diseases.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikiat.*, 1952, 52(8), 52-53.—Implantation of leaves of aloes has therapeutic value in certain psychoses. For example, improvement is to be noted when this tissue therapy is applied in the depressive phase of manic-depressive psychosis.—I. D. London.

4478. Weinstein, Edwin A., Linn, Louis, & Kahn, Robert L. (Mount Sinai Hosp., New York.) Psychosis during electroshock therapy: its relation to the theory of shock therapy. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 22-26.—A case of psychosis developing during 3 courses of ECT for relief of intractable pain is described. A description of the subject's behavior is divided into 4 phases: (1) depressive reaction (2) paranoid reaction (3) enphonic reaction, and (4) panic or deliriod reaction. A theory of the therapeutic action of ECT is suggested. 20 references.—F. W. Snyder.

4479. West, Bettie M., & Hecker, Arthur O. Peptic ulcer; incidence and diagnosis in psychotic patients. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 35-37.—Peptic ulcer is common among psychotic patients. Diagnostic problems are increased for psychotics. Illustrative case material is offered.—F. W. Snyder.

4480. Wexler, Murray. (Connecticut State Hosp., Middletown.) A diagnostic and therapeutic study of a schizophrenic woman. *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 2(2), 16-27.—Psychological testing was used as the basis for instituting psychotherapy with a 26-year-old schizophrenic. Intensive therapy was done for a period of one year. The patient was able to function on one job and could "more consistently test reality" during this time. The author stresses the importance of a consistent attitude on the part of the therapist in the treatment of schizophrenia.—I. Sanguiliano.

4481. Wolf, Abner, & Cowen, David. Histopathology of schizophrenia and other psychoses of unknown origin. In *Milbank Memorial Fund, The biology of mental health and disease*, (see 27: 3957),

469-497.—The subtle histopathological changes in the central nervous system and other organs which have been reported in the "so-called" functional psychoses are reviewed. The authors conclude that there is no reliable histologic evidence for an organic basis for schizophrenia and other psychoses of unknown origin. 93-item bibliography. N. W. Winkelman emphasized the general findings of cortical atrophy, hypoplastic arterial system, general loss of nerve cells in the anterior half of the brain, etc. John I. Nurnberger discussed the combined use of soft X-rays and monochromatic ultraviolet light for microabsorption measurements of nerve cell components.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

(See also abstracts 4340, 4542, 4696)

PSYCHONEUROSES

4482. Friedrichs, Hans. Vegetative Neurosen post partum. (Post-partum vegetative neuroses.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1952, 5, 608-617.—Many ailments which occur after birth may be considered as direct organic consequences of the birth itself, but for another, not infrequently found group of ailments such organic relationships can not be observed. The author mentions a case history which indicates certain nervous ailments like irritability, depression, functional disturbances, disposition to migraine, etc. The author states that for married females neurotic disturbances are nearly always a result of the special situation of a particular marital relationship. In his opinion gynecology presents ample material for understanding the multitude of relations which might contribute to certain organic crises.—E. Barschak.

4483. Karpe, Richard, & Schnap, Isidore. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Hartford, Conn.) Nostopathy—a study of pathogenic homecoming. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 46-51.—A total of 35 cases of returning soliders who had developed disorders was studied intensively. Analyses, including descriptive case histories, are made in terms of the home situations to which they were returning in civilian life. The effects of neurosis on civilian and military life are compared.—F. W. Snyder.

4484. Keys, Ancel. Experimental induction of psychoneuroses by starvation. In *Milbank Memorial Fund, The biology of mental health and disease*, (see 27: 3957), 515-530.—A summary of the results of the Minnesota experiment on psychological changes in 36 men subjected to 6 months of semistarvation and subsequent nutritional rehabilitation. Lloyd J. Thompson reported some observations noted in German concentration camps. Results of total "inanition in cats as well as partial chronic inanition in rats subjected to essential amino acid deficiencies" were reported by A. Ferraro & Leon Roizin.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

4485. Knight, Edward H. Spelling disability as a symptom of emotional disorder. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1952, 16, 84-91.—An adult case is reported in which an unusually severe spelling disability, resistive to all special remedial teaching methods, im-

proved strikingly as the patient's neurosis responded to psychotherapy. The symptom of spelling disability was shown to be peculiarly suited to the patient's psychological needs.—W. A. Varvel.

4486. Liddell, Howard S. Effect of corticosteroids in experimental psychoneurosis. In *Milbank Memorial Fund, The biology of mental health and disease*, (see 27: 3957), 591-599.—The effects of cortin in relieving the diffuse agitated pattern of experimental neurosis are reviewed. Hans Selye discusses the pertinent aspects of the general adaptation syndrome.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

4487. Liddell, Howard S. Experimental induction of psychoneuroses by conditioned reflex with stress. In *Milbank Memorial Fund, The biology of mental health and disease*, (see 27: 3957), 498-514.—The argument is developed that Pavlovian conditioned reflexes are conditioned emergency reactions to controlled stresses. These special cases of emergency reactions are emotionally charged episodes of behavior "bracketed between . . . the vigilance reaction . . . and the unconditioned reaction to the reinforcement." W. Horsley Gantt discussed the cardiac and respiratory reactions during conditioning.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

4488. Ling, T. M., & Davies, L. S. (Roffey Park Rehabilitation Centre, Horsham, Sussex, Eng.) The use of methedrine in diagnosis and treatment of the psychoneuroses. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 38-39.—A discussion of the psychological and psychiatric actions of d-N-Methylamphetamine Hydrochloride (methedrine) in 140 cases with a view to its use for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes in cases of psychoneurosis.—F. W. Snyder.

4489. Lipton, Edmond, & Ceres, Mildred. Correlation of clinical improvement of intensively treated psychoneurotics with changes in consecutive Rorschach tests. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1952, 26, 103-117.—Successive Rorschach tests aid in evaluating improvement of patients receiving intensive psychotherapy.—D. Prager.

4490. London, Louis S. (1500 New Hampshire Ave., NW, Washington, D. C.) Ailurophobia and ornithophobia. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 365-371.—The phobias caused marked sexual frigidity. The cats and birds were phallic symbols and were feared because the patient feared heterosexuality.—D. Prager.

4491. Paul, Louis. Mephenesin in anxiety-tension states. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1952, 14, 378-382.—Mephenesin acts on internuncial neurones and reduces muscular tension without hypnotic effects. In a study of 30 anxious and tense patients, it was effective in 26, often eliciting a sense of well-being. The need for sedation was reduced. 4 cases were not aided. All 4 failed to appreciate an increased muscular tension. It is felt that in cases where there is an appreciation of increased tension, which may impede psychotherapy, mephenesin is useful.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

4492. Pearlman, Jack. Psychodynamics in a case of severe hypochondriasis. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*,

1952, 16, 92-97.—This case study of a man with hypochondriasis illustrates the function of the symptoms in his psychic economy. He regards himself as a "kind, considerate, conscientious, hard-working, self-sacrificing, tolerant, self-reliant, independent and ambitious man. In conflict with this self-concept, and utterly unacceptable to the patient, are the opposite strivings of hatred, cruelty, disregard for others, intolerance, dependency and infantile cravings."—W. A. Varvel.

4493. Posner, Rita. (Connecticut State Hosp., Middletown.) A decompensating obsessive-compulsive neurosis. *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 2(2), 69-79.—A 24-year-old male expressed recurrent fears that he had a venereal disease. Psychological studies pointed to an individual "vacillating between neurosis and psychosis." Central was his feeling of ambivalence regarding sexual role. The patient was thought to possess both passive and assertive needs. Conflict was expressed in phobias, over-symbolization and autistic thinking. Intellectual control appeared to be breaking in view of his thinking processes.—I. Sangiuliano.

4494. Schindler, W. Über den Nutzen der Neurose. (On the value of the neurosis.) In *Speer, Ernst. Die Vorträge der 2. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1951*, (see 27: 4312), 167-178.—The basic neurosis, (Kernneurose), may reflect and partially compensate for an endogenous, fundamental, psychosomatic defect, of which the somatic part cannot yet be clearly assayed. The author believes that 80-90% of the neurotics in his practice belong to this group. Secondary values and manifestations of this basic neurosis are described and the consequences for the appropriate goals in psychotherapy are drawn.—C. T. Bever.

4495. Schultz, J. H. Über Neurosenformen. (On the form of neurosis.) In *Speer, Ernst. Die Vorträge der 2. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1951*, (see 27: 4312), 179-183.—The importance of careful differential diagnosis is emphasized in dealing with the emotional problems of patients. Recognition of the form of neurosis depends on evaluation of the life history which should be possible in a systematic 30 minute interview. The neuroses are divided into these forms: (1) 12.5% due to exogenous, environmental factors, requiring adjustment of the social situation, (2) 12.5% due to false habits, including many addictions, requiring "minor psychotherapy," (3) 50% due to psychogenic factors amenable to skilled brief psychotherapy, (4) 25% due to early, profound infantile traumata, requiring intensive psychotherapy.—C. T. Bever.

4496. van der Merwe, A. B. (U. Stellenbosch, South Africa.) Die waarde van die vingerpletismograaf in die diagnose van neurotiese gevalle. (The value of the finger plethysmograph in diagnosing neurotic cases.) *Proc. S. Afr. Psychol. Ass.*, 1950, No. 1, 10-12.—Measurements with an optical finger plethysmograph were made on a group of 21 neurotic patients and a control group of 50 students. The neurotic group was further subdivided into an

anxiety neurotic group and an hysterical neurasthenic group. Results are given in the form of a number of percentile curves and the conclusions are (1) both anxiety-neurotic and hysteric are emotionally more labile than the normal individual; (2) the anxiety neurotic has greater emotional tension, the hysteric less emotional tension than the normal.—*F. de Wit.*

4497. Wilder, Russell M. Experimental induction of psychoneuroses through restriction of intake of thiamine. In *Milbank Memorial Fund, The biology of mental health and disease*, (see 27: 3957), 531-538.—Studies of the psychological and biochemical effects of dietary restrictions of thiamine on normal and abnormal humans are reviewed.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

4498. Wilson, Donald C. (*U. Virginia Hosp., Charlottesville.*) The neuroses of everyday living. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 387-398.—The neuroses of everyday living are examples of individual behavior in response to culture pressures. Segregation, war, football fans, wild New Year's Eve celebrants are forms of the neurosis of everyday living. Here socially accepted behavior is so exaggerated that it injures interpersonal relations. The individual is either unaware of or unable to modify the exaggerated behavior.—*D. Prager.*

(See also abstracts 4663, 4679)

PSYCHOSOMATICS

4499. Bovet, Th. Psychosomatik und der Begriff der Person. (Psychosomatic medicine and the concept of personality.) In *Speer, Ernst. Die Vorträge der 2. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1951*, (see 27: 4312), 17-23.—From the psychosomatic concept of a mind-body unity, the existential view is developed that "man is conceived of *a priori* as a creation of God." Sin is the "ultimate cause of illness and neurosis."—*C. T. Bever.*

4500. Bram, Israel. Psychic factors in obesity; observations in over 1,000 cases. *Arch. Pediat.*, 1950, 67, 543-552.—"The average case of obesity presents a typical psychosomatic problem. The glandular or endogenous form of obesity is unusual; the alimentary form, conditioned by frustrations and environmental maladjustment, is very common." Examples are reported, in terms of age—below age 16, age 17 to 40, past 40. Problems of obesity in young adults are similar to those of youngsters, "except that effects are more firmly established and development of a realistic spirit of cooperation presents greater difficulties." In older persons, cosmetic difficulties from decreased skin elasticity add to the problems in weight reduction regimes. There are considerable individual variations in food requirements; "psychotherapy is of primary importance in the prevention and management of obesity;" and "reeducation of life-long concepts of eating and nutrition is the therapeutic need."—*I. N. Mensh.*

4501. Brisset, Ch., & Gachkel, V. La médecine psychosomatique en U.R.S.S. 2. Les fondements théoriques. (Psychosomatic medicine in U. S. S. R. 2. Theoretical foundations.) *Pr. med.*, 1951, 59(83),

1806-1809.—Psychosomatic medicine, as understood in America, is defined, with a summary of the basic postulates of Alexander's doctrine. The tendency of the contemporary Russian school is discussed. They direct their effort toward the physiology of emotional reactions, and use the term "cortico-visceral pathology" instead of psychosomatic medicine. Those who are continuing Pavlov's work have tried to show the role of the cortex in its effect on the viscera and vice versa. The Russian authors generally admit the existence of a "biological" unconscious, but not of a psychological one.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

4502. Bruch, Hilde. Psychological aspects of reducing. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1952, 14, 337-346.—2 types of overweight are hypothesized, one due to constitutional type and the other to emotional maladjustment. In the latter case weight reduction has an irrational meaning. For these people reducing is not a harmless procedure. The nature of the case should be appraised prior to instituting weight reduction procedures. 3 case histories are summarized.—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

4503. Frankl, Viktor E. Die Leib-Seele-Geist-Problematisierung vegetativer und endokriner Funktionsstörungen. (The mind-body problems of vegetative and endocrine dysfunctions.) In *Speer, Ernst. Die Vorträge der 2. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1951*, (see 27: 4312), 32-40.—Problems of psychosomatic medicine, such as organ selection, specific pathogenicity of psychic traumata, differential diagnosis of neurosis, and endocrine dysfunctions are discussed from the existential point of view.—*C. T. Bever.*

4504. Gaudet, Louise E. (*VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Newark, N. J.*) A case of somatization in a schizoid personality. *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 2(3), 17-22.—Complaints of gas in stomach, pain in back and fatigue were given by a 30-year-old male. Psychological test data were consistent with a passive, dependent individual who felt sexually inadequate. Intellectualization was thought to be one of his prominent compensations. Somatic complaints appeared to serve as a satisfaction for his needs.—*I. Sangiuliano.*

4505. Guttmann, Oskar. (*Binghamton State Hosp., N. Y.*) Psychic disturbances in typhus fever. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 478-491.—Observed at the beginning and height of the typhus (430 cases) were confusion, speech disturbances, double images, delirium, mania, hallucinosis, amnesia, Korsakoff's syndrome, etc. Observed during convalescence were abulia, sexual anesthesia, proprioceptive disturbances, speech disorders, and hypacusia.—*D. Prager.*

4506. Hoff, H. Gastro-intestinale Störungen; das Magengeschwür. (Gastro-intestinal disturbances; gastric ulcer.) In *Speer, Ernst. Die Vorträge der 2. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1951*, (see 27: 4312), 63-69.—The concept of psychosomatic medicine is delineated and illustrated by a description of the ulcer-personality largely as formulated by Alexander.—*C. T. Bever.*

4507. Kantor, H. Childhood emotional patterns and rheumatic fever. *Bull. St. Francis Sanatorium*, 1951, 8, 32.—The psyche is involved in the cardiac, vascular and choreiform expression of rheumatic disease. The psyche is also said to be associated with the allergic mechanism of etiologic significance in its pathogenesis. Since rheumatic fever strikes at a time of delicate emotional metamorphosis, it is particularly relevant that recognition and satisfaction of the basic emotional drives succeed. It is considered that rheumatic disease attacks an emotionally sick individual in whom psychologic tension has lowered the resistance of the host to the invading factor. Psychotherapy in the treatment of active rheumatics is widely accepted.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

4508. Kasper, August M. (Fl. Belvoir, Va.) The psyche doctor, the soma doctor and the psychosomatic patient. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1952, 16, 77-83.—When examined by specialists, patients often create different impressions on everyone who sees them. The patient may not speak to the internist of his emotional life; conversely the same patient, despite a serious "organic" illness, may at times neglect this symptom in talking with a psychiatrist. The variables in communication "lie not only within the auditor, but also in the relationship between him and the speaker. It seems that the patient's productions are determined by his need to be understood, the doctor's ability to understand, and the structure or relationship which serves as a vehicle for communication."—W. A. Varvel.

4509. Kretschmer, Ernst. Die psychosomatischen Behandlungsformen (Grundlagen, Indikationen, Methoden.) (Psychosomatic treatment forms; principles, indications, methods.) In *Speer, Ernst. Die Vorträge der 2. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1951*, (see 27: 4312), 99-101.—Some problems of psychosomatic medicine are discussed in summary: the reciprocal effects of somatic and psychic pathology, the symbolism of symptoms, the value of psychoanalysis, autogenous training, and gradual activity hypnosis ("gestufte Aktivhypnose"), and practical considerations in the selection of therapeutic methods.—C. T. Bever.

4510. Leibbrand, Werner. Geistesgeschichtliche Grundlagen der abendländischen Psychosomatik und Psychotherapie. (Historical foundations of Western psychosomatic medicine and psychotherapy.) In *Speer, Ernst. Die Vorträge der 2. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1951*, (see 27: 4312), 125-132.—The attitudes towards disease in Semitic and Indo-German cultures are contrasted. The history of basic conceptions in western medicine is outlined with special emphasis on psychological aspects.—C. T. Bever.

4511. Mailliet, Ed. Psychosomatische Aspekte des habituellen Kopfschmerzes. (Psychosomatic aspects of habitual headache.) In *Speer, Ernst. Die Vorträge der 2. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1951*, (see 27: 4312), 133-147.—The multiple, interlocking pathogenetic factors in habitual headache are discussed from the psychosomatic point of view with

particular emphasis on the importance of paroxysmal tension states due to anxiety. Various therapeutic approaches are presented.—C. T. Bever.

4512. Marks, John Brady. (V.A. Hosp., Palo Alto, Calif.) Special problems in group work with tuberculosis patients. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1952, 2, 150-158.—Problems of the tuberculous can be grouped under 3 headings: those of adjustment to treatment, those of adjustment to outside life after discharge, and those of interpersonal relations. Patients in the Oakland VA Hospital were organized into a group, but it was soon found that they were reluctant to talk about their personal problems. A didactic method of two aspects was then used: the use of motion pictures, and a generalized statement of dynamics rather than a relating of a patient's production to his history and his actions in the group. This method permitted patients to function in the group.—N. M. Locke.

4513. Miller, Hyman (201 S. Lasky Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.), & Baruch, Dorothy. Psychosomatic symptoms resulting from the impact of war: Observations in civilian medical practice. *Amer. J. Dis. Child.*, 1949, 77, 703-708.—The appearance of somatic symptoms of allergy in children as an aftermath of war is discussed. In this connection a group of allergic children were observed in comparison with a group of nonallergic children. Interviews with their parents indicated that those of the allergic group were rejected by the mother more than those in the nonallergic group. A case report is presented.—S. B. Sterne.

4514. Ruech, Jurgen. (U. California Hosp., San Francisco.) Part and whole. The sociopsychological and psychosomatic approach to disease. *Dialectica*, 1951, 5, 99-125.—In this paper "an attempt is made to discuss the scientific philosophy underlying the interdisciplinary approach to disease, focusing in particular upon human relations as a keynote to the quest for health." 57 references.—M. Choynowski.

4515. Sargent, William. (St. Thomas's Hosp., London, Eng.) Leucotomy in psychosomatic disorders. *Lancet*, 1951, 261, 87-91.—Both psychological and physical abnormalities increased in severity in several patients seen for 10 years. In some patients neurotic factors seemed to have precipitated or aggravated bodily symptoms. Leucotomies were performed with the hope of modifying one or more aspects of the disorder. The results proved to be helpful in reducing anxiety in patients with psychosomatic conditions, e.g., dermatitis rheumatism, cardiac neurosis, anorexia nervosa, and functional vomiting.—A. A. Kramish.

4516. Stokvis, Berthold. Psychosomatik der Entspannung. (Psychosomatic aspects of relaxation.) In *Speer, Ernst. Die Vorträge der 2. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1951*, (see 27: 4312), 185-203.—Tension and relaxation affect somatic and psychic processes. The mechanisms and possibilities of hetero- and auto-suggestion are discussed and the methods of relaxation are presented as a useful psychotherapeutic tool in certain illnesses. Ap-

plicability, however, depends more on the personalities of the patient and therapist than on the specific nature of the illness.—C. T. Bever.

4517. Suarez, Ramon M. **Hipertension arterial en Puerto Rico, factores climatologicos, raciales, dieteticos y psicogenos.** (Arterial hypertension in Puerto Rico: climatic, racial, dietetic and psychogenic factors.) *Bol. Asoc. méd. P. Rico*, 1950, 42, 519-532.—Indigenous peoples of Africa and America showed few signs of arterial hypertension because of their life free from the tension of daily existence to a great extent. But the psychologists are now able to show its presence in their descendants encompassed by machines and preoccupied with modern tensions.—H. L. Latham.

4518. Svendsen, B. Borup. **Different course of migraine in monozygotic twins.** *Acta Psychiat., Kbh.*, 1952, 27, 165-174.—The patient had 1 to 7 attacks of migraine monthly since age 12. Her twin sister had only 3 to four attacks at age 14. The patient's EEG is abnormal while her sister's is normal. The patient is more gentle, sympathetic, considerate, sensitive, ambitious, and conscientious than her sister. The sister had a very violent attack of measles and possibly encephalitis at age four years. 12 references.—D. Prager.

4519. Wyss, Dieter. **Entwicklung und Stand der psychosomatischen Kreislauforschung in England und USA seit dem ersten Weltkrieg.** (Development and present status of the cyclic development of research in psychosomatics in England and the USA since the first World War.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1951, 5, 81-108.—The English cardiologist Thomas Lewis published a report on neuro-circulatory asthenia. In this report, Lewis developed the concept of "effort-syndrome." Later at the beginning of the second World War R. T. Grant has published another investigation in neuro-circulatory asthenia. The author discusses the development of the present state of psychological research on circulatory diseases and states that with a few exceptions the majority of cardiologists and internists in the English speaking world consider neuro-circulatory asthenia an ailment which is psychologically conditioned. 105-item bibliography.—E. Barschak.

(See also abstracts 4311, 4499, 4543, 4698)

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

4520. Abrams, Elias N. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Newark, N. J.) **A case of traumatic epilepsy.** *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 2(3), 26-31.—A 36-year-old Negro veteran had been struck by a baseball several years earlier. "Diagnostic impressions focussed variously on personality and/or post-traumatic cerebral encephalopathy." Psychological test findings are thought to suggest a picture of "progressive traumatic epilepsy with incipient personality and intellectual deterioration."—I. Sangiuliano.

4521. Alessi, Salvatore L. (Connecticut State Hosp., Middletown.) **Reading improvement through**

supportive psychotherapy in an epileptic child. *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 2(2), 28-41.—Psychological studies were done before and after therapy. Initial testing gave inconclusive evidence of organic impairment. Supportive therapy together with remedial reading was undertaken. On retest the boy was considered better able to cope with his anxiety. Definite gains were noted in scholastic achievement. Test material was suggestive of a "neurotic personality structure."—I. Sangiuliano.

4522. Boshes, Benjamin; Brown, Meyer, & Crouch, Richard L. (Northwestern U. Med. Sch., Chicago, Ill.) **Sensory return in partial and recovery spinal cord lesions.** *Neurology*, 1952, 2, 81-95.—Of 378 patients with traumatic cord lesions, one-fourth were incomplete. These cases showed a variable pattern of return of function with segmental recession of anesthesia and paralysis being most commonly observed. Such return was on an anatomic rather than a functional basis, and usually occurred within 3 months.—C. E. Henry.

4523. Brody, Eugene B., & Rosvold, H. Enger. **Influence of prefrontal lobotomy on social interaction in a monkey group.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1952, 14, 406-415.—6 *Macaca mulatta* monkeys were observed for 3 months before prefrontal lobotomy of half the group, and for 7 months after. A dominance hierarchy was established before lobotomy. After lobotomy the stability of the hierarchy was lost due to a decrease in avoidance responses of the lower status monkeys. A general increase in aggression resulted, but the social structure was not reconstituted in its original form because the relearning of avoidance responses by lobotomized lower status animals was impaired.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

4524. Brown, Joe R. (Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.) **Management of patients with brain damage.** *Neurology*, 1952, 2, 273-283.—The effects of brain damage on a number of factors are developed. These factors are: ability to abstract; effect of brain damage on ability to utilize accumulated life experiences; ability to regulate affective forces; and ability for the voluntary selection of adaptive behavior. Methods of sampling these factors by clinical observation and specific testing are indicated in the clinical histories illustrating the effect of brain damage on these factors. The author comes to the conclusion that treatment of patients with brain damage "must be individualized in accordance with the patient's deficits and resources."—J. A. Stern.

4525. Doll, Edgar A. **Mental evaluation of children with cerebral palsy.** *Crippled Child*, 1952, 30(1), 6-7; 28.—Adequate psychological appraisal of the child with cerebral palsy must find ways of by-passing his receptive and expressive handicaps in order to reveal the true capacities. When this is done, assets and deficits may be explored as in the total evaluation of any person, considering all areas of personal-social-expression.—G. S. Speer.

4526. Fuglsang-Frederiksen, Victor, & Thygesen, Paul. **Seizures and psychopathology in multiple sclerosis; an electroencephalographic study.** *Dis-*

- cussion of pathogenesis. *Acta Psychiat., Kbh.*, 1952, 27, 17-41.—Of 74 patients with multiple sclerosis, 8 showed seizures of various kinds over an average period of 9 mos. In about one third of the cases, intellectual defects were the predominant mental symptoms. Dementia is accompanied by dysrhythmia in the majority of cases. Affective symptoms were predominant in half the cases but were unrelated to EEG findings. Two patients developed psychosis accompanied by severe EEG changes. Hypotheses suggesting a focal pathogenesis are considered more fruitful than the psychodynamic principles.—*D. Prager.*
4527. Hartman, Bernard Thomas. A study of possible dedifferentiation of auditory function in brain-injured individuals. *Speech Mongr.*, 1952, 19, 194.—Abstract of M.A. thesis, U. Denver, 1951.
4528. Hoedemaker, Edward D., & Murray, M. E. M. (Northwest Clin. Psychiat. Neurol., Seattle, Wash.) Psychologic tests in the diagnosis of organic brain disease. *Neurology*, 1952, 2, 144-153.—"The present findings would appear to indicate that an experienced clinical psychologist employing a selected battery of psychologic tests over a considerable period of time in the examination of a wide range of psychiatric and neurologic disorders in the late adolescent and adult age groups, is able to detect evidence of organic brain pathology with a degree of accuracy greater than that obtained by clinical neurologic examination or by electroencephalography used alone. Additional studies are indicated to evaluate further the sensitivity of psychologic test batteries as diagnostic aids in the detection of organic brain disease."—*C. E. Henry.*
4529. Hyman, Melvin. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) An experimental study of sound pressure level and duration in the speech of cerebral palsied children. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1952, 17, 295-300.—8 spastic children with speech defects and 8 with normal speech; 8 athetoid children with speech defects and 8 non-palsied children without speech defects, were given a series of 48 2-word phrases, 3 syllables per phrase, on various durations and sound pressure levels. Imitative responses indicated that athetoids and normal children respond to variations in sound pressure and duration stimuli; athetoids have slow talking rates. Spastic children tend to be unresponsive to vocal sound pressure levels but responsive to variation in duration. The speech therapist may have to use other methods than undirected imitation for altering the vocal sound pressure of spastic children.—*M. F. Palmer.*
4530. Lukomskii, I. I. K voprosu o roli tkanevykh podsadok v terapii travmaticheskikh porazhenii mozga. (On the role of tissue implantations in the therapy of traumatic injuries of the brain.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikhiat.*, 1952, 52(8), 61-63.—Implantation of thyroid tissue proved to be more effective in the treatment of convulsive seizures in adults; less effective in children. The therapeutic mechanism can be understood in terms of Pavlovian theory.—*I. D. London.*
4531. Magnus, Otto; Penfield, W., & Jasper, H. Mastication and consciousness in epileptic seizures. *Acta Psychiat., Kbh.*, 1952, 27, 91-116.—In 47 cases with mastication in a seizure, loss of consciousness preceded or coincided with the seizure. Mastication is an automatism and is associated with other automatisms. A Jacksonian march beginning with mastication did not occur. Fear or terrifying thoughts occurred in 8 of 34 cases. The relative frequency of focus in the posterior first temporal convolution is of interest. A subcortical mechanism must be activated to obtain mastication from the temporal region. The most likely subcortical structure would be the amygdaloid nucleus.—*D. Prager.*
4532. Malos, Herbert Bernard. Some psychometric evaluations of epilepsy. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 396.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Minnesota. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 236 p., \$2.95, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3951.
4533. Mee, Elizabeth Ann. A psychometric study of diffuse and focal cerebral pathology groups. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 338-339.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Minnesota. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 147 p., \$1.84, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3415.
4534. Mercer, Margaret. (VA Hosp., Coatesville, Penna.) Psychological studies over a two year period in a case of progressive brain damage with special attention to the factor of anxiety. *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 2(4), 7-15.—A 29-year-old male was given a psychological examination 3 times over a 2 year period. Testing was also supplemented on 2 occasions with tolserol to determine the effects of anxiety. The study was focused on any changes produced in intellectual functioning or personality structure over this period as a result of the organic damage. Intellectual deterioration was manifest in his concrete thinking, memory and visuo-motor impairment. Confusion, poor interpersonal contact and general personality impoverishment were noted. Changes in test data under tolserol after a 15 month period, suggested that anxiety and depression as well as the organic impairment were responsible for the changes occurring.—*I. Sangiuliano.*
4535. Penfield, Wilder. (Montreal Neurological Inst., Montreal, Canada.) Ablation of abnormal cortex in cerebral palsy. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1952, 15, 73-78.—Discussing the indications for hemispherectomy in cerebral palsy patients the author considers the problem of mental retardation and improvement in mental capacity and behavior which has been reported after surgery. He concludes that "the patient who has a discharging lesion of the cortex and shows progressive mental retardation may be greatly improved by excision of the partially destroyed cortex provided that the intellectual retardation has not gone too far. This applies particularly to children in the early stages of mental retardation and behavior abnormality." 10 references.—*M. L. Simmel.*

4536. Poyer, Georges. *Allongées. Etude de psycho-sociologie pathologique.* (The bed-ridden. A study in pathological psycho-sociology.) *Cah. Int. Sociol.*, 1952, 12, 70-78.—A report of the observations made during a period of three months with a small group of bed-ridden women who were all suffering from paralysis of the lower limbs. Activities and interpersonal relations are described.—G. Dufresne.
4537. Ring, Floyd O. (Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.) *Personality reintegration by lobotomy and psychotherapy: a case report.* *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 372-386.—A 51 year old man, severely ill for 30 years, and considered completely hopeless, made an astonishing recovery after a lobotomy and 9 months of intensive follow-up therapy.—D. Prager.
4538. Roseman, E. (U. Louisville, Ky.), Schmidt, Richard P., & Foltz, Eldon L. *Serial electroencephalography in vascular lesions of the brain.* *Neurology*, 1952, 2, 311-331.—Electroencephalograms were made of a group of patients with vascular lesions of the brain, these EEG recordings being made from a few hours to 3 years after ictus. Where lesions are near the electroencephalographically accessible surface delta activity is noted over the site of lesion, while in deeper lesions very little, if any, delta activity is noted. Notable findings in these cases are amplitude asymmetry. Resolution of beta activity depends upon type of injury, taking from about 2 to 5 days in cerebral vasospasms, 10 to 14 days in cerebral edema secondary to thrombotic lesion, in regressive lesions speed of resolution varies with size and severity of lesion but is usually complete by the third month.—J. A. Stern.
4539. Rozanski, J. (Hebrew U., Jerusalem, Israel.) *Peduncular hallucinosis following vertebral angiography.* *Neurology*, 1952, 2, 341-349.—Presentation of a case history of a woman suffering from Jacksonian seizures after being subjected to a vertebral angiography. Visual hallucinations bearing the characteristic features of peduncular hallucinosis followed the vertebral angiography. The pathogenesis of this variety of hallucinations is discussed.—J. A. Stern.
4540. Schwarz, Gabriel A. *Hereditary (familial) spastic paraplegia.* *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 68, 655-682.—Detailed neurological and clinical studies of 12 of 32 members of 4 families suffering from the progressive weakness and spasticity of the lower extremities are reported thereby adding to the 158 families thus far known. Evidence of corticospinal and certain extrapyramidal pathway demyelinations was apparent. 14-page review of the literature is given.—L. A. Pennington.
4541. Spiegel, E. A., Wycis, H. T., & Reyes, V. (Temple U. Sch. Med., Philadelphia, Pa.) *Diencephalic mechanisms in petit mal epilepsy.* *EEG Clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1951, 3, 473-475.—While subcortical seizure discharges are demonstrable in cases of petit mal there is not a typical focus common to all cases. Such discharges may be restricted to the the diencephalon, may appear simultaneously in cortex, or may appear in cortex following a time delay. Small electrolytic lesions were placed near the massa intermedia, occasionally extending down into the hypothalamus, in 6 cases. No case showed complete elimination of petit mal attacks; 2 cases showed a persistent and one case a transitory decrease in attacks. It is suggested that such small lesions can have only limited therapeutic effect because of the relatively wide area of origin of these discharges.—C. E. Henry.
4542. Sproffkin, Bertram E., & Sciarra, Daniel. (Presbyterian Hosp., New York.) *Korsakoff's psychosis associated with cerebral tumors.* *Neurology*, 1952, 2, 427-434.—Three cases of Korsakoff's psychosis in patients with brain tumors are described. Situation of brain tumors in all cases involved a midline location coupled with extensive involvement of midline structures including those in the neighborhood of the hypothalamus. A categorical conclusion concerning anatomical basis for Korsakoff's syndrome was not determined due to the extent of the lesions.—J. A. Stern.
4543. Stollreiter-Butzon, Leonie. *Psychosomatische Probleme bei Querschnittsgelähmten.* (Psychosomatic problems in patients with transverse sections of the spine.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1952, 5, 598-607.—2 case histories of patients with transverse spinal injury are discussed. Observations of the patients showed that psychosomatic approaches were helpful in understanding the special attitudes of the patients. According to the author the course of the illness is widely determined by the inner resources of the patients.—E. Barschak.
4544. Sumner, John W., Jr., Cameron, Richard, & Peterson, Donald B. (Fitzsimons Army Hosp., Denver, Colo.) *Hypnosis in differentiation of epileptic from convulsive-like seizures.* *Neurology*, 1952, 2, 395-402.—Epileptic and convulsive-like seizures are differentiable on the basis of the patient's ability to recall the details of the convulsive seizures. The epileptic has complete amnesia for the seizure both while hypnotized and while conscious, while the non-epileptic is able to recall the details of his seizure while under hypnosis. One patient with both kinds of seizures is reported on. 33 cases of alcoholic, organic and syncopic seizures are presented, the findings suggesting that alcoholic seizures are an entity apart from idiopathic epilepsy.—J. A. Stern.
4545. Williams, Harold L. *Differential effects of focal brain damage on the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 397.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, University of Minnesota. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 137 p., \$1.71, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3901.
4546. Williams, Janet T. *A study of the parents of cerebral palsied and non-cerebral palsied children using the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.* *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 199.—Abstract of M.A. thesis, U. Wisconsin, 1951.

4547. Zūzin, I. K. O vosstanovlenii narushen-nykh dvigatel'nykh funktsii pri organicheskikh porazheniakh tsentral'noi nervnoi sistemy v svete ucheniia I. P. Pavlova o vysshei nervnoi deiatel'nosti. (On the restoration of disturbed motor functions in cases of organic injuries of the central nervous system in the light of I. P. Pavlov's theory of higher nervous activity.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psikhiat.*, 1952, 52(8), 24-28.—Proceeding from Pavlovian theory which in this connection emphasizes (1) the development of motor functions via the conditioned reflex, and (2) the predominant role of the cerebral cortex in the substitution and compensation of disturbed functions, one may anticipate great progress in psychoneurology.—I. D. London.

(See also abstracts 3945, 3965, 3966, 4329, 4400, 4662, 4681)

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

4548. Carr, Josephine. An investigation of the spontaneous speech sounds of five-year-old deaf-born children. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 192.—Abstract of M.A. thesis, State U. Iowa, 1951.

4549. Gnade, Margaret F. The patient's reaction to eye problems of middle age. *Sight-sav. Rev.*, 1952, 22, 154-156.—"Diseases of the eye are often frightening and bewildering. Individual reactions vary and at middle age and beyond are complicated by certain additional factors. Satisfactory results can be achieved only with the full cooperation of everyone concerned in the medical treatment and social adjustment of the individual patient."—N. J. Raskin.

4550. Harvey, Verne K. The "how" of hiring the handicapped. *Publ. Personnel Rev.*, 1951, 12, 121-126.—A description of the Federal government's policies and procedures regarding the employment of handicapped people. The central policy is that they shall not be discriminated against.—H. F. Rothe.

4551. Heisler, Verda Thomas. Goal-setting behavior of crippled and non-crippled children in situations of success and failure. In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ., 1950-51*, 1951, 26, 247-250. (*Stanford U. Bull.*, 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1951.

4552. Hirsh, Ira J., Davis, Hallowell; Silverman, S. Richard; Reynolds, Elizabeth G., Benson, Robert W., & Eldert, Elizabeth. Development of materials for speech audiometry. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1952, 17, 321-337.—3 new hearing-for-speech tests are described. Preliminary results are presented in which intelligibility for these new tests is shown as a function of intensity and the relation between intelligibility for these new tests and their analogous predecessors is established.—M. F. Palmer.

4553. Jones, John W. (*State Dep't. of Educ., Salem, Ore.*) Play therapy and the blind child. *New Outlook for the Blind*, 1952, 46, 189-197.—The use of nondirective play therapy with 2 blind children is

described. An academically retarded boy in the first grade of an institution for the blind was seen 35 times. Nocturnal enuresis diminished, his attention span increased allowing him to concentrate on several pages of reading at a time, he showed progress in social behavior, and in the ability to be independent. The other case was that of a highly withdrawn girl who during the course of therapy exhibited an increased desire for social contacts and enough willingness to relate to somebody to enable an intelligence test to be administered to her, previously found impossible.—N. J. Raskin.

4554. MacPherson, J. R. The status of the deaf and/or hard of hearing mentally deficient in the United States—1. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1952, 97, 375-386.—The history of the education of the deaf reveals that deaf people have had to free themselves from the conception that they are "idiots, feeble-minded or mentally deficient." Presently "more is being done about the hearing acuity of mental defectives than is being done about the problem of mental deficiency among the deaf." Relationship between mental deficiency and deafness has not been finally determined.—H. R. Myklebust.

4555. Plata, José. Les problèmes psychotechniques dans le travail des aveugles. (Psychotechnical problems in the work of the blind.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 577-581.—The work of the blind presents the same problems as the work of those who can see: vocational guidance, determination of aptitudes, prevention of accidents, etc. Above all, however, is the question of compensation for the lack of vision by the sense of touch, for which psychotechnical solutions are essential.—G. E. Bird.

4556. Seigenthaler, Bruce M. (*Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.*), & Gunn, George H. Factors associated with help obtained from individual hearing aids. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1952, 17, 338-347.—In 143 case records of hearing aid selections, about 67% have perceptive deafness; about 8% have conductive deafness; the remainder have mixed conductive and perceptive deafness. All types of audiograms considered in this study received help with the respect to threshold gain with hearing aids. Conductive cases received significantly more help than other types of cases.—M. F. Palmer.

4557. Sensani, Elda. L'attività dei centri di psicologia applicata per al riadattamento al lavoro dei tubercolotici dell'istituto nazionale assistenza ai tubercolotici. (The work of the psychological center in the rehabilitation of the tuberculous at the laboratory of the National Institute for Assistance to the Tuberculous.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 583-584.—This institute, founded in 1942, aims to readapt the tuberculous for whatever work they can do upon leaving the sanatorium. This is accomplished by studying the personality of the patient and giving him confidence in his ability. With this aim in view several hundreds of psychotechnical examinations have been administered.—G. E. Bird.

4558. Thompson, R. L. Placement mad or rehabilitation wise? *New Outlook for the Blind*, 1952 46, 155-158.—About 50% of rehabilitation closures in agencies for the blind are trained and placed not as blind persons but as sight restoration cases who have had a progressive condition arrested. The system whereby the Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation allocates money to the state vocational rehabilitation departments has misplaced emphasis on placements and closures. This leads to neglect of cases requiring attention to the earlier aspects of rehabilitation, which are more difficult and subtle, in which the client is helped to apply for rehabilitation and to think about the best course of training and type of placement for himself.—N. J. Raskin.

4559. Worchel, Philip, & Berry, Joe H. (U. Texas, Austin.) The perception of obstacles by the deaf. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 187-194.—10 deaf subjects and 5 with normal hearing were blindfolded in order to determine whether auditory stimulation aids in the perception of obstacles under normal outdoor conditions. Results indicate that audition is necessary for the perception of obstacles by the blind.—A. K. Solars.

(See also abstract 4562)

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

4560. Jones, Edward S. (U. Buffalo, N. Y.) Results of inactivity in the military services. *J. higher Educ.*, 1952, 23, 23-26.—For G.I.'s attending the University of Buffalo grades made in high school or college before entering the services were compared with those made after returning from service. In the entire group of such students 42% showed marked improvement in academic performance after their return. Among these was a group who had been stationed at one place with very little to do for at least 6 months during their service. Of these only 15% showed marked improvement after returning.—M. Murphy.

(See also abstract 4150)

SCHOOL LEARNING

4561. Barber, Lucille Knecht. Immature ego development as a factor in retarded ability to read. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 503.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 440 p., \$5.50, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3711.

4562. Boone, Jerry Neal. A study of the effect of hearing loss of freshmen at the University of Florida on selected measures of their achievement. *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 190-191.—Abstract of M.A. thesis, U. Florida, 1951.

4563. Gould, Henry. Relation of certain personality components to achievement in secondary school science. *Dissert. Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 160-161.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, New York U., 1951. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 217 p., \$2.71,

University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3446.

4564. Graham, E. Ellis. (U. Denver, Colo.) Wechsler-Bellevue and WISC scattergrams of unsuccessful readers. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 268-271.—Wechsler Bellevue subtest patterns of 97 children classified as unsuccessful readers (UR) were examined for significant variance. Similar analysis was made of the WISC patterns of 37 of these same children. Significant differences in the patterns of these 2 tests, as well as differences within each test pattern are discussed, and their relevance to the problem of UR is examined.—F. Costin.

4565. Grossman, Frances Gaezer. The effect of multiple vitamin therapy on intelligence, school achievement, learning ability, motor speed and visual motor coordination of school children. *Dissert. Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 218-219.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, New York U., 1951. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 218 p., \$2.73, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3447.

4566. Holtzhausen, J. A. Die Remediëring van die Rekenmoëlikhede van Laerskoolleerlinge. (Remedial teaching of pupils having difficulties in arithmetic) *J. soc. Res., Pretoria*, 1950, 1, 183-194.—"Whether diagnosis of pupils' difficulties in arithmetic and the resultant remedial teaching should form part of the ordinary teaching of arithmetic was investigated experimentally. The fundamental difficulties were diagnosed by means of specially prepared diagnostic tests and the main causes of these difficulties were discovered. The results of the statistical analysis prove that diagnosis of difficulties should form one of the basic principles of the teaching of arithmetic."—N. De Palma.

4567. Jones, Morris Valentine. The effect of speech training on third-grade silent reading achievement. In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ., 1950-51*, 1951, 26, 296-298. (*Stanford U. Bull.*, 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1950.

4568. Khan, Mohammed Halim. Why do they dislike geography? *J. Educ. Psychol., Baroda*, 1952, 9, 222-224.—In grades 7 through 10, 179 students of 534 were selected because they expressed a dislike for geography. Fault with their teacher ranked first in frequency, followed by fault in the equipment, fault in their person, and fault in the subject matter. With these results, then, some of the student dislike could be eliminated if measures which treated the causes were employed.—C. Schmehl.

4569. Lankov, A. V. K istorii razvitiia peredovykh ideĭ v russkoĭ metodike matematiki. (On the history of the development of progressive ideas in Russian methods [of teaching] mathematics.) Moscow: Uchpedgiz, 1951. 151 p. 4 rub., 35 kop.—A history of the "pedagogy and psychology" of the mathematical teaching methods, employed in pre-revolutionary Russia, with emphasis on the emergence of "progressive ideas" independent of Western influence.—I. D. London.

4570. Morgan, Henry H. (Wesleyan U., Middletown, Conn.) **A psychometric comparison of achieving and nonachieving college students of high ability.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 292-298.—"This paper considers some measured interests, personality traits, and motives of achieving and nonachieving college students of high ability, and investigates the relationships between these measured personality variables and the students' scholastic success." The following variables appeared to be related positively to academic achievement: (1) "Maturity and seriousness of interests"; (2) "Awareness of and concern for other persons." (3) "A sense of responsibility." (4) "Dominance, persuasiveness, and self-confidence." (5) "Motivation to achieve." 28 references.—F. Costin.
4571. Park, George E. (Northwestern U. Med. Sch., Chicago, Ill.) **A case of simulated dyslexia.** *Arch. Pediat.*, 1951, 68, 158-164.—The case of an 11-year-old only child, in the 5th grade, indicates the complex factors in dyslexia. Study of the boy's physical, mental, intellectual and emotional characteristics, and the social environment suggested that the problem does not seem to revolve about the boy but rather about the mother. After 8 months' treatment and counseling, the child's visual function, speech, and allergic condition of the respiratory tract had improved, and the mother's anxiety and pressure on the boy had diminished.—I. N. Mensh.
4572. Park, George E. (Northwestern U. Med. Sch., Chicago, Ill.) **This, they would choose to do; a challenge and a plea.** *Arch. Pediat.*, 1951, 68, 533-539.—In 1945 it was estimated that 15-25% of the 36 million children under 15 years of age in the U.S. had some degree of dyslexia. Study of dyslexia demands examination of physical status, personality and social characteristics, and home and school environmental factors. Evaluation and treatment require the team efforts of medical specialists in internal medicine or pediatrics, psychiatry, otolaryngology, and ophthalmology; and other specialists in psychology, education, speech correction, and social service.—I. N. Mensh.
4573. Pass, Mary Florence. **An inquiry into the relationship between spelling and articulatory defects in high school freshmen.** *Speech Monogr.*, 1952, 19, 196-197.—Abstract of M.A. thesis, U. Alabama, 1950.
4574. Patel, A. S. **Attitudes of adolescent pupils toward cinema films.** *J. Educ. Psychol.*, Baroda, 1952, 9, 225-230.—Children in the eleventh grade of Baroda schools were employed for this investigation—109 boys and 47 girls between 15 and 18 years of age. The results were analyzed and it was found that the boys were more favorably impressed with the films than the girls. "We have not yet realized that in expert hands the film is capable of doing great service and in raw hands it may do a great harm."—C. Schmehl.
4575. Potgieter, G. J. **Stillestoetse vir standerds 6 tot 10.** (Silent reading test for standards 6 to 10). *J. soc. Res.*, Pretoria, 1950, 1, 207-219.—"This is a description of the standardization of silent reading tests for high school pupils. The procedure adopted as well as the results obtained are stated. Standard and age norms are given in raw scores and standard scores. The results obtained showed very satisfactory coefficients of reliability."—N. De Palma.
4576. Schenk, V. W. D., & Korndörffer, A. **Lees- en schrijfstoornis sen bij kinderen.** (Reading and writing anomalies in children.) The Hague: Stols, 1952. 154 p. Hfl. 15.—An important point in every case (the investigations published in this book are concerned with upwards of 100 cases of defective reactions to the written word, 31 of which are collected in a table) is emotional stress. Among the significant factors are mentioned hereditary defective functions where language is concerned, left-handedness, stammering, and hereditary deficiency. The prognosis varies considerably. The applied therapy consists, broadly, in training and activating every possible line of approach to the written word. Encouragement and contact are essential to the treatment.—M. Dresden.
4577. Schenk, V. W. D., & Korndörffer, A. **Moelijke woorden.** (Difficult words.) The Hague: Stols, 1952. 144 p.—Lists with words for the use of language teaching for pupils with difficulties in reading and writing, as a supplement to "Reading and writing anomalies in children" (see 27: 4576), in which book are given the rules for use. Colors are used to indicate the notation of words which are phonetically the same but different in spelling.—M. Dresden.
4578. Todd, Frances E. (San Francisco (Calif.) Unified Sch. Dist.) **Democratic methodology in physical education; a sociometric study.** *Sociometry*, 1951, 14, 203-209.—Human relationships in physical education classes can be measured objectively by the use of sociometric techniques.—J. H. Bunzel.
4579. Winslow, Leon L. **Stages of growth and development in art.** *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1952, 38, 18-24.—Descriptions for age and grade levels are given for children's development in art interest and expression. The descriptions from age 5, kindergarten, to age 17, senior high school, are based on teacher observations.—C. M. Louttit.

(See also abstracts 4399, 4669)

INTERESTS, ATTITUDES & HABITS

4580. Abrahamson, Stephen. **A study of the relationship between the social class background of junior high school students and the rewards and punishments of the junior high schools.** *Dissert. Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 159-160.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, New York U., 1951. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 215 p., \$2.69, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3437.
4581. Baron, Denis. (Oregon Coll. Education, Monmouth.) **Personal-social characteristics and classroom social status: a sociometric study of fifth and sixth grade girls.** *Sociometry*, 1951, 14, 32-43.—Fifth and sixth grade girls of varying levels of class-

room social status were tested with regard to personal and social characteristics. Among the conclusions are: Significant differences were found in 4 of the test items. The greatest frequencies of unfavorable responses were found in the case of the lower social status group. The average group resembles the low rather than the high status group. There is no indication that increase in social status per se will necessarily improve social adjustment and attitudes. These experiments attest again to the necessity for better understanding the social life of the classroom.—J. H. Bunzel.

4582. Daugherty, Flora Ferguson. A psychometric analysis of the interests and abilities of a selected high school population. In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ., 1950-51*, 1951, 26, 384-386. (Stanford U. Bull., 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1950.

4583. Fuller, Elizabeth M., & Baune, Helen B. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Injury-proneness and adjustment in a second grade. *Sociometry*, 1951, 14, 210-225.—This pilot study of 22 children in an experimental group indicates that there exists a correlation between injury-proneness and ranges of ability and adjustment in a school population. The authors believe that "group composition is undoubtedly an additional factor of importance in the injury-proneness syndrome."—J. H. Bunzel.

4584. Kidd, John W. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) An analysis of social rejection in a college men's residence hall. *Sociometry*, 1951, 14, 226-234.—This summary of a doctor's dissertation indicates that membership in an out-group significantly attributes to rejection. However, neither income nor low-rated occupation of parents were determinants in the selection. Moreover, personality traits typical for frustration and insecurity were significantly associated with rejection. Principles for a counseling program in order to increase social acceptability by the individual are suggested.—J. H. Bunzel.

4585. Langenhoven, H. P. Opsomming van 'n vraelysondersoek na die gelukkigheid van inrigting-leerlinge. (Summary of a questionnaire investigation into the happiness of pupils in an institution.) *Proc. S. Afr. Psychol. Ass.*, 1950, No. 1, 23-24.—Abstract.

4586. Smith, Benjamin Franklin. A critical analysis of the relationship between occupational goals, social adjustment and social status of high school seniors in urban Negro high schools in two states. *Dissert. Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 162-163.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, New York U., 1951. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 145 p., \$1.81, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3452.

4587. Stacey, Chalmers L., & Markin, Karl. (Syracuse U., N. Y.) The attitudes of college students and penitentiary inmates toward death and a future life. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1952, 26, 27-32.—Individual questionnaires were used in investigating the attitudes. N = 360. Engineering students think of their own deaths less frequently, attend funerals less, have less desire to live after

death, and think of suicide less frequently. Forestry students are less inclined to have a fear of death, think more of being buried alive, dread the sight of a corpse less. Law students think of their own deaths more, desire to know of future life more, believe in a future existence less. Prisoners think of specific fatal diseases more, are more depressed by funerals, have attempted suicide more frequently.—D. Prager.

(See also abstract 4664)

SPECIAL EDUCATION

4588. Hildreth, Gertrude Howell. Educating gifted children at Hunter College Elementary School. New York: Harper & Bros., 1952. ix, 272 p. \$3.50.—For the past decade, New York City has conserved and developed the superior abilities of mentally gifted children by means of the Hunter College Elementary School. The work accomplished is explained in 13 chapters describing the opportunities afforded, the organization, goals, curriculum, instruction, daily life, relation to the community and to parents, guidance and adjustments, teachers and their preparation, academic achievement, skills and attitudes, issues and unsolved problems. Arguments are presented for and against the desirability of separate schools for gifted children (who, after all, are our potential leaders) to develop their natural capacities to the fullest extent.—G. E. Bird.

(See also abstract 4700)

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

4589. Banissoni, Ferruccio. Une épreuve d'orientation scolaire et professionnelle à Trieste. (A test of school and vocational guidance at Trieste.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 549-551.—This study is based on the testing of 1756 pupils in the last year of the primary school at Trieste, in order to discover the aspirations and tendencies of the children and the interest of the teachers in guidance. Pupils' families, psychologists, instructors, physicians and organizations worked as a functional unit.—G. E. Bird.

4590. Copeland, Theodore H., Jr. (Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.) A student-centered program. *J. higher Educ.*, 1952, 23, 145-147; 172.—The program of student guidance at Franklin and Marshall College is described. Prominent features are: visit of student and his parents to the college during the summer before entrance, a freshman orientation program for 3 days prior to beginning of classes, a formal orientation program meeting once a week during the fall semester, guidance services provided free of charge, a Reading-Study Laboratory, and individual registration by the dean and his assistant.—M. Murphy.

4591. Crow, Lester D., & Crow, Alice. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) Pupil guidance. *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1952, 38, 25-32.—While each teacher should be guidance minded, the demands in high school re-

quire a special guidance program including professional specialists. The organization, operation, and values of such a program are described.—C. M. Louttit.

4592. Rushong, Howard David. An evaluation of a college lower division counseling and advising program. In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ. 1950-51*, 1951, 26, 498-501. (*Stanford U. Bull.*, 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1950.

4593. Sarfatti, Gualtiero. Quelques aspects d'orientation universitaires. (Some aspects of university orientation.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 539-544.—This problem is both social and individual. Guidance, preceded by vocational selection, followed by questionnaires and consultations explaining the requirements of various vocations is necessary for successful adjustment.—G. E. Bird.

4594. Topp, Robert F. (Arizona State Coll., Flagstaff.) Preadolescent emotional difficulties are the teacher's concern. *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1952, 38, 48-53.—As teachers are in most immediate contact with children in school they should be able to recognize signs of personality difficulties in the children. The author briefly summarizes factors which teachers may recognize as suggestive of behavioral difficulties.—C. M. Louttit.

4595. Williams, W. H. (Rhodes U., South Africa.) The educational clinic. Developments in New South Wales, 1940-46. *Proc. S. Afr. Psychol. Ass.*, 1951, No. 2, 25.—Abstract.

(See also abstract 4337)

EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

4596. Bonnardel, R. Étude d'une batterie de tests au niveau de la seconde et de la troisième de l'enseignement secondaire. (A study of a battery of tests at the second and third level of secondary education.) *Enfance*, 1952, 5, 21-32.—A battery of tests (synonyms, antonyms, number completion series, problems, explanations, proverbs, vocabulary, abstract verbal comprehension, geometrical problems) was administered to 208 pupils of the 2nd and 202 pupils of the 3rd year of the *Lycée Louis-le-Brand* (Paris) without finding a significant difference in the means of the 2 classes. There were differences between pupils in different curricula. When the mean scores of the *Lycée* pupils are compared with mean scores of diverse school and professional groups, the mean scores of the *Lycée* pupils are higher on each test of the battery.—F. C. Sumner.

4597. Campbell, Jesse Frank. Determination of the predictive relationship of selected factors to the scholastic achievement of 456 veterans with service-connected disabilities. *Dissert. Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 148-149.—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation, U. Michigan, 1952. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 157 p., \$1.96, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3477.

4598. de Fagoaga, Lucio Gil. Profils espagnols percentilés. Applications individuelles et collectives du point de vue d'Ed. Claparède. (Spanish percentile profiles. Individual and collective applications from the point of view of Claparède.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 551-552.—Most of the tests used were taken from Claparède's manual on how to diagnose pupils. Perception, memory, the subconscious, impulsions, affectivity, the moral sense, judgment and reasoning were some of the nine functions tested. Profiles were presented for ages 4, 5, and 15, as well as for the adult level.—G. E. Bird.

4599. Diez-Gasca, Maria. Recherches sur la personnalité des jeunes gens qui se présentent à l'université. (Research concerning the personality of young people who present themselves at the university.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 545-549.—Consideration is given to the quality and number of university students, resulting in the conclusion that the state should take charge of university preparation of those who are poor but gifted. Careful screening by tests, interviews and questionnaires can reduce the number of applicants. This is desirable in view of the present lowering of standards all over the world.—G. E. Bird.

4600. Johnson, Preston C. The intellectual growth of Virginia State College students. *Virginia State Coll. Gazette*, 1947, 53, 51-61.—The study sought to determine whether there was any evidence of intellectual growth in a group of students at a Negro college. In September, 1943, 145 freshmen were given the Otis Quick Scoring Mental Ability Test, Form Gamma A. M., and they took the test again in January, 1946, as juniors. The means of the first and second tests were 96.3 and 102.0 respectively, and the difference was significant. A positive change was shown by 121 students, a negative change by 17, and no change by 7 students. The change decreases with an increase in the IQ, and is negative with those with IQ's over 120. 15 students who showed increases in IQ of more than 10 were interviewed, and included the following factors in their explanations of their poorer results on the first tests: unsatisfactory adjustment to college life, lack of familiarity with standard tests, general nervousness, poor study habits, and poor educational background.—(Courtesy Invent. Res. Racial Cultural Relat.)

4601. Myers, Robert Cobb. Biographical factors and academic achievement: an experimental investigation. In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ. 1950-51*, 1951, 26, 294-296. (*Stanford U. Bull.*, 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1950.

4602. Neubauer, Vinzenz E. Ergebnisse einer Begabungsuntersuchung an der Innsbrucker Universität. (Results of aptitude testing at Innsbruck University.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 527-535.—Tests at the University of Innsbruck, in 1948, showed typical differences among the different

kinds of aptitude. Considerable correlation was found between the different phases of abstract intelligence and the various kinds of practical intelligence; but much variety in student personality was evident. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

4603. Rodrigo, Mercedes. Consultations psychologiques d'étudiants de l'Université Nationale de Colombie. (Psychological interviews with students of the National University of Colombia.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076) 535-539.—In addition to tests of intelligence and character, for admission to the university, provision is made for voluntary interviews. These disclose difficulties of adjustment in family relations and university orientation, thereby improving mental hygiene and preventing further difficulty.—G. E. Bird.

4604. Saum, James Arthur. Selection techniques and their application in the Stanford School of Education. In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ., 1950-51, 1951, 26, 502-504.* (Stanford U. Bull., 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1951.

4605. Subes, J., & Subes, M. Tests de niveau scolaire—calcul et orthographe. (Tests of educational level—arithmetic and spelling.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.* 1952, 2, 111-150.—Available tests of mental levels are more related to age than to specific educational achievement and do not afford the precise selection needed to assign pupils to different sections within grades at the beginning of the school term. New tests of educational levels are proposed for the specific purpose of assigning pupils to different sections within each school grade. The new tests are divided into 2 groups: spelling and arithmetic. Each test is specifically designed to correspond to a school grade and is as short as possible. The tests were administered to all pupils in primary education in a town of 25,000. A statistical analysis shows that girls are superior to boys in achievement and that the tests are valid for the purpose for which they were constructed. 18 references.—G. Besnard.

4606. Varma, M. The scope of research on examination. *J. Educ. Psychol., Baroda*, 1952, 9, 207-212.—A compilation and comparison of the conditions, conventions and rules governing examinations as enforced by the various examining bodies might show divergent basic ideas concerning the purposes and functions of examinations. It might also yield a wide variety of results brought about by discrepancies inherent in the philosophies of administrative bodies. If this should prove to be true, then we may attempt to correct our examination evils by studying the existing grading systems, the distribution of grades, the validity and reliability of examinations, the types of examinations used, and the relationship of the examinations to both "cribbing" and to panic. All this should be done objectively using appropriate and sound statistical techniques wherever possible.—C. Schmehl.

EDUCATION STAFF PERSONNEL

4607. Harding, Francis D., & Long, William F. Development of a forced-choice rating scale for evaluation of classroom instructors. *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.* 1952, 52-21. iv, 10 p.—Over 200 favorable descriptions were a basis for research leading to an acceptable form for assessing instructor performance in the USAF Bombardment School. Evaluation by both supervisors and students is recommended.—R. Tyson.

4608. Jones, J. Charles. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) Reactions of prospective teachers to pupil behavior problems. *Educ. Admin. Superv.*, 1952, 38, 283-292.—61 men and 39 women college seniors majoring in education in 5 different institutions responded to a 12-item questionnaire which presented brief descriptions of behavior problem children. The responses were free statements of what action the subject would take in dealing with the problem. Talking to and moralizing was the most frequent category of response (23%); further study to determine cause and adjustment of the pupils' work were second in order with 22.5% each; other actions did not exceed 6%. Punishment had 5.6% response, and taking no action 5.8%. "The group appeared most capable in dealing with problems involving breaches of discipline or below-average ability and least effective in handling problems of withdrawing, submissive behavior."—C. M. Loutit.

4609. Ottaway, A. K. C. (U. Leeds, Eng.) Mental health in the training of teachers. *Bull. World Fed. Ment. Hlth.*, 1952, 4, 112-120.—The author argues that the principles of mental health, in the sense of the dynamics of personality development, are not given enough emphasis in the training of teachers. Student-teachers too often fail to acquire a working knowledge of the behavior of children; rather, they think of mental health "too much in terms of disease, and associated with psychiatrists and clinics." Not only is it important to provide them with intensive training in courses in child development, dynamics of personality, behavior problems of children, problems of adults, and social psychology and anthropology but also to program tutorial discussion groups in which the essentials of the learning process may be experienced through group interaction. French translation p. 121-130.—J. C. Franklin.

4610. Pinkham, Frederick Oliver. Teacher preference in pupil teacher relationships. In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ., 1950-51, 1951, 26, 478-482.* (Stanford U. Bull., 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1951.

4611. Stouffer, George A. W. Behavior problems of children as viewed by teachers and mental hygienists. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1952, 36, 271-285.—A group of 481 teachers and 70 mental hygienists participated and the over-all sampling closely paralleled Wickman's. The procedure followed the original study closely except that one additional rating was required of teachers in order that teachers and mental

hygienists would have one scaled evaluation which was identical and thus overcome the objection made in the original study that two different procedures were used with these two groups. There is definite evidence that teachers and mental hygienists agree far more closely today than at the time of Wickman's original study but there is still evidence of a need for teacher training in institutions to further emphasize the understanding of child growth and development and the dynamics of child behavior.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

4612. Struening, Elmer, & Spilka, Bernard. A study of certain social and religious attitudes of university faculty members. *Psychol. Newsltr.*, 1952, No. 43, 1-18.—An investigation to determine: (1) the relationships between social attitudes as measured by the F-scale (designed to measure potentially anti-democratic personality) and church attitudes as measured by the Attitude Toward the Church Scale (Thurstone and Chave); (2) relationship between the above mentioned scales and age, religious affiliation, university rank, education completed, school association and church relation. 32 references.—*D. S. Leeds.*

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

4613. Arsenian, Seth, & Laird, Frederick J. (Springfield Coll., Mass.) Graduate research in guidance and personnel work during a two-year period. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 189-191.—A table lists theses, projects and dissertations in guidance and personnel work completed during July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1950. Topics of research, level of degree (i.e., doctor's or master's) and whether the paper was published is indicated. Recommendations are made to facilitate dissemination of graduate research. It is suggested that "consolidation of research efforts might be more conducive to a more determined advance in the field of guidance and personnel work."—*R. Mathias.*

4614. Cross, Arthur C., & Hammond, Kenneth R. Social differences between "successful" and "unsuccessful" state highway patrolmen. *Publ. Personnel Rev.*, 1951, 12, 159-161.—Personal background factors were analyzed in comparing the 2 groups of patrolmen. No differences were found in educational status, hobbies, age, height, and weight. Some differences were found, and significant, in relation to marital status and previous jobs. These are discussed in detail.—*H. F. Rothe.*

4615. Ella, Ralph W. (Allen-Bradley Co., Milwaukee, Wis.) Simplified job evaluation. *Amer. Mgmt. Ass., Personnel Ser.*, 1951, No. 140, 9-21.—The whole theory of job evaluation is examined, and the Allen-Bradley system is explained in detail. This system consists of job grading on a vertical scale based upon the abilities required to handle various jobs, and job grading horizontally within salary grades or wage grades depending upon the performance shown.—*H. F. Rothe.*

4616. Friedmann, Georges. Quelques aspects psychologiques et sociaux du travail à la chaîne observés dans ses développements récents. (Some psychological and social aspects of the work of chain workers observed in recent developments.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 321-326.—The monotony of such work is more evident among beginners than among those who have been working for 6 months or a year. Much improvement in interest is noticeable when the relief of social activity is furnished. Physiological, psychotechnical, sociological and sociometric considerations are necessary.—*G. E. Bird.*

4617. Frisby, C. B. The assessment of flying skill. In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 511-516.—The use of mechanical recorders for objective details permits the testing officer to give his attention to matters that must be assessed subjectively—points which reflect important aspects of the pilot's flying capacity. French summary.—*G. E. Bird.*

4618. Goodacre, Daniel M., III. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) The use of a sociometric test as a predictor of combat unit effectiveness. *Sociometry*, 1951, 14, 148-152.—Verbal sociometric tests were given in 3 areas, namely, a non-military area, a garrison area, and a technical or field area. These tests show that they may be given to any other small organized unit in the armed forces or industry as a predictor of group performance.—*J. H. Bunzel.*

4619. Menninger, William C. (Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.) Men, machines and mental health. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1952, 36, 184-196.—A discussion of some of the broad problems of mental hygiene found in industry, with some suggestions on how leadership, recognition of the importance of motivation and the use of properly administered therapeutic help will tend to minimize these problems. The responsibility of industry in the support of the mental hygiene program is delineated.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

4620. Miller, Delbert C. (U. Washington, Seattle.) Introductory demonstrations and applications of three major uses of role playing for business and government administrators. *Sociometry*, 1951, 14, 48-70.—Role playing may be used as a conference technique for problem solving, a technique for employment selection, and a training method for employees and supervisors. There follow short reports by Clara Rubin, Harold A. Lang, and Charley H. Broaded, on sessions held and results achieved.—*J. H. Bunzel.*

4621. Moreno, J. L., & Borgatta, Edgar F. An experiment with sociodrama and sociometry in industry. *Sociometry*, 1951, 14, 71-104.—This paper comprises the record and analysis of a session of personnel managers, consultants, industrial psychologists and other professionals and laymen at the Sociometric Institute. The authors conclude with a discussion of the experimental design. They emphasize that the role playing part of the group and the inter-

viewing part are acting simultaneously and within the same setting; thus, conditions and stimuli for each group are the same. However, the leader of the role playing and the interviewing group is the same person. Any bias he may exhibit, consciously or unconsciously, will influence the cause and the result of the session. Therefore, it may be useful to assign the roles of the psychodramatic director and of the interviewer to 2 different individuals.—J. H. Bunzel.

4622. Silberer, M.-L. *Analyse d'une profession: l'employé de laboratoire.* (Analysis of a vocation: the laboratory worker.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 487-489.—Under the auspices of the psychotechnical institutes of Bale and Zürich, laboratories were visited and employees and their supervisors interviewed and tested, resulting in the conclusion that the most important inherent qualities of the laboratory worker are a tendency to be submissive, helpful to others and productive.—G. E. Bird.

4623. Smith, Dale Orville. *A criterion for the study of leadership in certain combat air groups.* In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ., 1950-51*, 1951, 26, 516-518. (Stanford U. Bull., 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1951.

(See also abstract 4550)

SELECTION & PLACEMENT

4624. Browning, Rufus C., Hammond, Kenneth R., & Fenger, Frederic C. *Self-selection of personnel.* *Publ. Personnel Rev.*, 1951, 12, 9-12.—4 sources of information were used in selecting one of 12 Sergeants to be promoted to Captain of the State Highway Patrol. The sources were written tests of laws and procedures, experience ratings, merit ratings, and assessment of each other by the 12 candidates. The assessment was based on ratings following group discussions of assigned problems. Sociometric recordings of the group discussions would have selected the same Captain, altho these ratings were not used. The value of this method of group self-assessment lies in the morale value of the group acceptance of the man selected.—H. F. Rothe.

4625. Crissey, W. J. E. (Queens Coll., New York.) *The employment interview—research areas, methods, and results.* *Personnel Psychol.*, 1952, 5, 73-85.—"The keynote of research on the employment interview should be specificity to the particular business enterprise. Reliability of results should be determined by sufficiently comprehensive experimental design to include intra- and inter-rater consistency and, if feasible, consistency of applicant behavior. Validation research should embrace such problems as identification, definition, and clarification of traits relevant to job success; identification of persons who are 'good pickers of men'; refinement and extension of criterion information; and, finally, a continuing evaluation against subsequent on-the-job performance."—A. S. Thompson.

4626. Crocklin, Edwin J. *Evaluating merit system recruitment and selection: a critique.* *Publ. Personnel Rev.*, 1951, 12, 206-208.—This is a critique of the paper by Friedland and Raney (see 27: 4628). The author questions primarily their selection of the subsequent fate of provisional appointees as an adequate criterion of the effectiveness of a merit system. As a single criterion, this measure is too restrictive and often too influenced by other, non-personal, factors.—H. F. Rothe.

4627. Culhane, Thomas L. (Municipal Civil Service Bd., Portland, Ore.), & Kingsley, Barbara J. *Accelerated mass examination for laborer.* *Publ. Personnel Rev.*, 1951, 12, 21-24.—This is a description of the psychological and physical tests used in selecting laborers. The emphasis is upon the procedural rather than technical aspects of the problem.—H. F. Rothe.

4628. Friedland, L. L., & Raney, E. T. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) *A method for evaluating merit system recruitment and selection.* *Publ. Personnel Rev.*, 1951, 12, 202-205.—The central thesis of all civil service systems based on the merit principle is the rejection of personal influence in the recruitment and selection of personnel. It is proposed here that civil service agencies make an annual public accounting of their effectiveness. Forms and procedures for doing so are described, using the fate of provisional appointees as a criterion.—H. F. Rothe.

4629. Geldard, Frank A. *The selection of pilots in the U. S. Air Force.* In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 500-506.—The methods of selection and classification of American military Air Force pilots is reviewed, using as a point of departure job analysis and a study of the causes of accidents among 1000 candidates examined. The battery of tests used is the result of research and continued revision. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

4630. Kerr, Willard A. (Illinois Inst. Technology, Chicago.) *Summary of validity studies of the Tear Ballot.* *Personnel Psychol.*, 1952, 5, 105-113.—The findings of a series of validity studies using the Tear Ballot are presented showing significant relationship with turnover, sociometric status, worker satisfaction, empathic ability, a grievance criterion, and other relevant measures in a variety of work situations. "Item intercorrelation matrices and factor analyses have indicated a dynamic uniqueness for each item of the Ballot in various work groups and psychological climates."—A. S. Thompson.

4631. Lindbom, Theodore Rudolph. *Supervisory training and employee attitudes.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 385.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Minnesota. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 154 p., \$1.93, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3637.

4632. Mandell, Milton M. *Problems in executive selection.* *Advanced Mgmt*, 1952 17(3) 14-18.—The difficulties confronting those concerned with selecting executives are: (1) The methods available

for evaluating potentials for executive work at an early age are inadequate; (2) The customary job descriptions are not of much value, for very often the man makes the job, and the whole area of job potential is more significant than the immediate job demands; (3) A long period of rotational training, between ages 25 and 38, provides management with opportunities for observation and potentials with chances for development; and these may provide better cues than objective measures. 17 references.—H. Moore.

4633. Meyer, Herbert H. (*Psychological Corporation, New York.*), & Worbois, Greydon M. The use of tests in the selection of supervisors. *Amer. Mgmt. Ass., Personnel Ser.*, 1951, No. 137, 27-32.—Both technical and administrative details are described here. 7 tests were administered to 231 supervisors of the Detroit Edison Company, and they were validated against superiors' ratings. 3 tests, described briefly, were found individually valid, with multiple *r*'s of .58 for office supervisors and .48 for operating supervisors. The tests were the Human Relations test, Personal Interest Inventory, and Word Fluency test. The Supervisor's Opinionnaire, and Description of Supervisors test were not significantly valid.—H. F. Rothe.

4634. Myers, Maude. A streamlined examination for hospital attendant. *Publ. Personnel Rev.*, 1951, 12, 77-80.—A description of the procedures used in selecting new hospital attendants by the Illinois Civil Service Commission. A written test and physical examination were given before an interview and the total time elapsed was 3 hours—at the end of which the successful candidates were offered jobs. The emphasis in the article is on administration and sources of recruitment.—H. F. Rothe.

4635. Northrup, George R. The front line supervisor. *Advanced Mgmt.*, 1952, 17(2), 2-7.—Characteristics of supervisors, their selection by the use of rating schedules and by the interpretation of personal history in terms of experience, test results, and other factors, and the training of supervisors are discussed.—H. Moore.

4636. Parry, John Butler. The selection of aircrew in the R.A.F. In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 506-511.—Today, success in aircrew training calls for intelligence and educational attainment, measured by written tests; personal qualities determined by a revised form of interview, and category aptitude measured by aptitude tests. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

4637. Pelz, Donald Campbell. The influence of the supervisor within his department as a conditioner of the way supervisory practices affect employee attitudes. *Dissert. Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 222-223.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, U. Michigan, 1952. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 284 p., \$3.55, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3545.

4638. Severin, Daryl. The predictability of various kinds of criteria. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1952, 5,

93-104.—From published and agency sources, research studies are summarized on (1) relationships among several criterion measures of the same jobs, and (2) comparison of the usefulness of certain types of tests for predicting job performance. Tables of correlations among criterion measures and for personality and nonpersonality tests vs. job performance are presented. Intercriteria correlations averaged .28, indicating that criteria are not equivalent. Nonpersonality tests give higher correlations than personality tests in predicting job performance. Tailor-made personality tests seemed more satisfactory for predicting job performance than ready-made personality tests but this was not true for non-personality tests.—A. S. Thompson.

4639. Viteles, Morris S. (*U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*) Psychology in civil aviation. In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 491-500.—An effort is described, during and since the World War, to establish and evaluate a battery of tests to determine the success of the training of aviation pilots. The different activities and qualities involved are analyzed with a view to reducing accidents and achieving maximum competency. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

4640. Wagner, Martin. An evaluation of techniques in selecting life insurance salesmen. *Psychol. Newsltr.*, 1952, No. 42, 1-19.—A general picture of some of the psychological instruments and techniques used in predicting the probable success or failure of life insurance salesmen is presented. An attempt to evaluate the predictors and the methods utilized in their standardization is made. Similar studies are noted with their limitations discussed. 28-item bibliography.—D. S. Leeds.

4641. Worthy, James C. Planned executive development: the experience of Sears, Roebuck, and Co. *Amer. Mgmt. Ass., Personnel Ser.*, 1951, No. 137, 3-27.—This paper summarizes some of the most important aspects of the Sears organization's experience in the selection, training, and placement of executives. Emphasis is upon the philosophical bases and administrative aspects of the problems. Some of the forms and controls used are illustrated.—H. F. Rothe.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

4642. D'Arcangelo, Mark, & Majesty, Melvin. How effective are our industrial tools? *Advanced Mgmt.*, 1952, 17(2), 18-20.—Once jobs were an end in themselves; now they are a means to an end; in many cases jobs are not a source of satisfaction, and so the worker finds his satisfaction after he leaves the work place—and needs more money to get it. The degree to which the job helps the worker realize his values determines its satisfaction for him; an appreciation of his values will help reduce labor turnover.—H. Moore.

4643. Diebold, John T. Scientific management and human relations. *Advanced Mgmt.*, 1952, 17(2), 12-14.—Adverse criticism of the scientific school of man-

agement cannot be attributed to Taylor, for he repeatedly stresses the need for individual attention, for the proper timing of innovations, and for a sound grounding in the principles of human relations. The resistance against Taylor's system is due to the fact that the tools that he fashioned are being used apart from and without any understanding of his broader concepts.—H. Moore.

4644. Dobris, Ohavo. (New York U.) Trade union attitudes toward job evaluation. *Psychol. Newsstr.*, 1952, No. 39, 1-6.—A discussion of "trade union" attitudes toward job evaluation. It is concluded that there is no fixed, theoretical frame of reference which is accepted by all trade unions. The attitude is determined by the bargaining position.—D. S. Leeds.

4645. Hall, William B. (Detroit (Mich.) Bank.) Employee self-appraisal for improved performance. *Amer. Mgmt. Ass., Personnel Ser.*, 1951, No. 140, 29-34.—A description of the administrative aspects of a merit rating program that involves top management participation and employee self-rating and discussion of the rating with superiors.—H. F. Rothe.

4646. Hamel, LaVerne, & Reif, Hans G. Should attitude questionnaires be signed? *Personnel Psychol.*, 1952, 5, 78-91.—Using the Employee Attitude Questionnaire with employees of a department store the question of differences in response due to signing or not signing the questionnaire was investigated. It was concluded that (1) essentially the same responses were obtained for individuals in identified or anonymous groups, and (2) mean group total scores did not differ significantly. "These results may have been influenced by the fact that the questionnaires were administered by the staff of a university organization and respondents were repeatedly assured that the questionnaires would only be used for confidential research purposes."—A. S. Thompson.

4647. Waddell, Richard L. Supervisors and productivity. *Supervision*, 1952, 14(2), 14-15, 27.—Discusses studies made by the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center dealing with the relationship between supervisors and workers and the productivity of groups of workers. Some findings of research with clerical workers at the Prudential Life Insurance Company and with section-gangs at the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad are given. Three major findings from the C. & O. research indicate that foremen of the highest producing section-gangs were (1) more conscious of being leaders; (2) more interested in their men as persons; (3) more favorably impressed with their groups than low producers were with theirs. These studies put a definite production value on good human relations.—(Courtesy of *Industr. Train. Abstr.*)

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

4648. Cameron, Dale C. Human relations in occupational health. *Publ. Hlth Rep., Wash.* 1952, 67, 686-689.—Objectives of an occupational health

program are discussed. A plea is made for studies which analyze the psychological requirements of various jobs and assess the psychological characteristics of individuals being selected to do them.—C. L. Anderson.

(See also abstracts 3923, 4075)

INDUSTRY

4649. McGehee, William, & Livingston, Dwight H. (Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C.) Training reduces material waste. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1952, 5, 115-123.—Wastage in a textile process was reduced 61.6% over a 29-week period subsequent to the introduction of a waste-reduction program. The program included training and closer supervision to improve performance, motivation of the workers through a conference and posting of waste records, and a slight improvement in the machine. Most of the reduction in waste occurred during the training and reinforcement period and was retained during post-training periods.—A. S. Thompson.

4650. Müller, E. A. Die Beurteilung der beruflichen Ermüdung und Erholung in der Arbeitsphysiologie. (Causation of occupational fatigue and recovery according to the physiology of work.) *Mensch u. Arbeit*, 1952, No. 4, 19-26.—Industrial fatigue is hard to measure because production is usually carried on at less than the worker's capacity. Moreover, production is often geared to a relatively unchanging shop requirement. Thus decrease in production, the best measure of fatigue, is hard to apply. Pulse rate bears a linear relationship to work output. The LPI (Leistungs-Puls-Index) is the increase in pulse rate per minute for a 10-watt per minute work output. Use of this index is described.—S. Adams.

4651. Touraine, Alain. (Centre d'Etudes Sociologiques, Paris, France.) Ambiguïté de la sociologie industrielle américaine. (Ambiguity of industrial sociology in America.) *Cah. Int. Sociol.*, 1952, 12, 131-147.—An appraisal of the development and present status of industrial sociology in North America and in England. The author is especially concerned with the emphasis given to psychological factors. In his opinion, this is due to the passive acceptance by American workers of the social structures surrounding them and, more directly, to a failure to transcend these limitations of the local situation. The author's main conclusion is that American industrial sociology lacks scientific status and that its findings should be taken as a set of documents available for scientific study. A brief description of industrial sociology in France and Russia is appended.—G. Dufresne.

(See also abstracts 4009, 4671, 4684)

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

4652. Meyer-Ginsburg, Aniela. Contribution à la psychologie de l'annonce. (Contribution to the psychology of the advertisement.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde mod-*

erne, (see 27: 3076), 592-595.—The problem was to test the value of advertisements in periodicals, by the effect on the reader, after rapid perusal of the material. Among elements considered were size, illustrations, position, and dispersion of pages. The readers were students of the school of education and of the normal school, and the faculty of philosophy of the university.—G. E. Bird.

4653. Migliorino, Giuseppe. Possibilità di applicazione dei "mezzi audio-visivi" in campo ferroviario. (Possibility of audio-visual aids in the realm of international trade.) In *Baumgarten, Franziska, La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 568-572.—The development of audio-visual means such as luminous signs, etc., can overcome the barriers of language, give special aid to the tourist, and combat prejudice, hatred and ideas of the inequality of men and races. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

4654. Spencer, Gilmore J., & Worthington, Richard. Validity of a projective technique in predicting sales effectiveness. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1952, 5, 125-144.—The Worthington Personal History, an application blank, was used to predict success of salesmen in a light manufacturing company. The blank is analyzed as a projective device, inferences being drawn concerning the individual's personality structure and from these inferences predictions are made as to future job success. A comparison of four-point overall ratings made from this analysis is made with length of service and total sales as criteria for a group of 129 salesmen during the first year of employment. Results were positive. From the analysis a number of characteristics are listed which appear to contribute to sales success.—A. S. Thompson.

(See also abstract 4640)

PROFESSIONS

4655. Mahler, Irwin. Attitudes toward socialized medicine. In *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford Univ.*, 1950-51, 1951, 26, 259-261. (*Stanford U. Bull.*, 8th ser., No. 67.)—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, Stanford U., 1950.

4656. Smith, Elizabeth R. (*Catholic U., Washington, D. C.*) Sociometry in the guidance program. *Amer. J. Nurs.*, 1952, 52, 866-867.—This is a technique for the use of counselors. The interpersonal relationships in a class of 85 nursing students were studied over a period of 18 months. Tests were given every 2 months, and socio-grams prepared. The author believes that the use of the information by faculty counselors has resulted in better cooperation and the development of mature and well-adjusted personalities.—S. M. Amatora.

4657. Steuart, Guy W. (*Union Health Department, Natal, South Africa.*) Psychological aspects of an intensive health service. *Proc. S. Afr. Psychol. Ass.*, 1950, No. 1, 21.—Abstract.

(See also abstract 3916)

UNPUBLISHED THESES

(Copies available through inter-library loan)

4658. Amdal, Glenn Edward. Relation of skill in handwriting to motor skill. 1952, M.S., Illinois State Normal U.

4659. Anliker, James E. A consideration of the aspects of consciousness: a dynamic structural interpretation introducing a general [theory] of knowledge. 1952, M.A., U. Chicago.

4660. Arey, Leo Bertram. A tachistoscopic study of levels in symbolism. 1952, Ph.D., U. Chicago.

4661. Baggaley, Andrew Robert. The relation of concept formation to cognition, temperament, and attitude variables. 1952, Ph.D., U. Chicago.

4662. Barkley, Bill. A study comparing the performance of brain damage cases on the Bender Visual Motor Gestalt Test and a tactual-kinesthetic version of the same. 1952, Ph.D., Western Reserve U.

4663. Barrows, Gordon. Factors associated with chronicity of war neuroses. 1952, Ph.D., Western Reserve U.

4664. Beatty, Walcott H. Validation and uses of the observation for determining the climate of feelings in a classroom. 1952, Ph.D., U. Chicago.

4665. Benjamin, Elaine. A comparison of mothers who have a psychopathological para partum reaction with mothers who do not. 1953, M.A., Western Reserve U.

4666. Bolin, Stanley. Neuromuscular activity in the recall of tasks. 1952, M.A., Western Reserve U.

4667. Bragg, Emma L. Social and cultural factors in an experimental test of intelligence for ages 17-20. 1952, Ph.D., U. Chicago.

4668. Carr, Arthur Charles. The consistency of inferred affect in projective test responses. 1952, Ph.D., U. Chicago.

4669. Counts, Sarah. Achievement in college mathematics as a function of instructors' and students' patterns of primary mental abilities. 1952, Ph.D., U. Chicago.

4670. Cummins, Jeanne Marie. Some personality and motivational factors in learning. 1952, Ph.D., U. Chicago.

4671. Daniels, Harry W. A psychological study of management factors in motor vehicle unit safety. 1952, Ph.D., Western Reserve U.

4672. Fortier, R. A study of the relation of the response to color and some personality functions. I. The response to color and ego functions: an effect-color theory. II. An analysis of groups of dream series differing in the frequency of dreams in color. III. Some Rorschach variables associated with the frequency of dreams in color. 1952, Ph.D., Western Reserve U.

4673. Geldreich, Edward William. Some physiological concomitants of mental work. 1952, Ph.D., U. Chicago.

4674. Goldner, Ralph H. Individual differences in problem-solving behavior. 1952, Ph.D., U. Chicago.
4675. Hartley, Raymond Ellis, Jr. On the logical foundations of factor analysis. 1952, Ph.D., U. Chicago.
4676. Heald, James Eudean. Abstract behavior in elementary school children as measured by the Goldstein-Scheerer Stick Test and the Weigl-Goldstein-Scheerer Color Form Sorting Test. 1952, M.S., Illinois State Normal U.
4677. Hind, Joseph Edward, Jr. An electrophysiological study of auditory cortex in the cat. 1952, Ph.D., U. Chicago.
4678. Jackson, Victor Alonzo. Factors in preferences for Szondi Test pictures. 1952, Ph.D., U. Chicago.
4679. Knapp, William. A study of the quality of slowness of two groups of psychotic patients as demonstrated by performance on the revised Beta examination. 1952, Ph.D., Western Reserve U.
4680. Lichtenberg, Phillip. A content analysis of American motion pictures with special respect to four classes of characteristics. 1952, Ph.D., Western Reserve U.
4681. Loehrke, Leah. An evaluation of the Rorschach method for the study of brain injury. 1952, Ph.D., Western Reserve U.
4682. Lutes, Billy Clark. A factorial study of an attrition group in client-centered therapy. 1952, M.A., U. Chicago.
4683. Meer, Samuel. A study of the dynamic relationship between ideology and dreams. 1952, Ph.D., Western Reserve U.
4684. Miller, Carmen. A comparison of personality characteristics of high-accident and low-accident bus and street car operators. 1952, Ph.D., Western Reserve U.
4685. Murphy, Mary M. Social class differences in responsiveness to the program of Alcoholics Anonymous. 1952, Ph.D., U. Chicago.
4686. Nechin, Herbert. A study of the relationship between parental ideology toward children's violation of conventional values and ethnocentrism. 1952, Ph.D., Western Reserve U.
4687. Pope, Henry L. Prohibitions, self-conceptions, and dreams. 1952, Ph.D., Western Reserve U.
4688. Reed, Richard Y. A qualitative study of the self concept as revealed in the counseling situation. 1952, Ph.D., U. Chicago.
4689. Remits, Ernest L. The feeling of superiority and anxiety-superior. 1952, M.A., U. Ottawa.
4690. Rosenberg, Phyllis. The predictive value of the Kuder Preference Record. 1952, M.A., Western Reserve U.
4691. Rosenthal, David. Perception of some personality characteristics in members of a small group. 1952, Ph.D., U. Chicago.
4692. Ruble, Dennis Wayne. Psychosexual development of forty-four mentally retarded boys. 1952, M.S., Illinois State Normal U.
4693. Saugstad, Per. Problem solving as dependent upon availability of functions. 1952, Ph.D., U. Chicago.
4694. Shotick, Andrew L. Personality adjustment and socioeconomic status. 1952, M.S., Illinois State Normal U.
4695. Singer, Harry. Validity of the projection of sexuality in drawing the human figure. 1952, M.A., Western Reserve U.
4696. Spies, Kathryn Elaine. A comparison of dream and Rorschach content of psychotics and non-psychotics. 1952, M.A., U. Chicago.
4697. Stenger, Charles. Magical thinking. 1952, Ph.D., Western Reserve U.
4698. Streitfeld, Harold Stuart. An attempt to validate specific psychodynamic formulations in individuals with peptic ulcer. 1952, Ph.D., U. Chicago.
4699. Thompson, Paul. Ethnocentrism and cognitive processes. 1952, Ph.D., Western Reserve U.
4700. Turnquist, Donald A. A study of physical education needs for mentally retarded pupils in Illinois public schools. 1952, M.S., Illinois State Normal U.
4701. Warinner, Ellen M. A comparison of test performance of dull children on the revised Stanford-Binet and the Wechsler-Intelligence Scale for Children. 1952, M.A., U. Chicago.
4702. Wright, Carl S. Age and associated characteristics affecting cross-identification of sex on the Thematic Apperception Test. 1952, Ph.D., Western Reserve U.
4703. Zucker, Karl. Experimental investigation of correlates of projection. 1952, M.A., Western Reserve U.

MEMBERSHIP RULES IN THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

There are three classes of membership in the American Psychological Association: Associate, Fellow, and Life Member.

Associates

The largest class of membership is *Associate*. In order to qualify as an Associate an applicant must meet one of three sets of requirements:

1. He must have a doctor's degree based in part upon a psychological dissertation and conferred by a graduate school of recognized standing; *or*
2. He must have completed two years of graduate work in psychology at a recognized graduate school and be devoting full time to work or graduate study that is primarily psychological in character; *or*
3. He must have completed one year of graduate study plus one year of professional work in psychology and be devoting full time to work or graduate study that is primarily psychological in character.

Distinguished persons in related sciences, education, or other fields outside of psychology sometimes apply for membership in the Association because of their interest in allied research problems. When the Council of Representatives considers it in the interests of the Association to elect such distinguished persons, the requirements stated above may be waived.

Annual dues for Associates are \$17.50, except that for his first five years of membership, a member pays \$12.50 a year.

Applicants must have their applications complete by August 1. New Associates are elected in the fall and their membership is dated as of the next year. Journals due Associates begin with the January issues; they receive the *American Psychologist*, the *Psychological Abstracts*, the *Psychological Bulletin*, and the *Directory*.

Fellows

Properly qualified Associate members may, upon nomination by one of the Divisions and election by the Council of Representatives, become *Fellows* of the American Psychological Association. Fellows must previously have been Associates. They must have a doctor's degree and at least five years of acceptable professional experience beyond that degree. They must be primarily engaged in the advancement of psychology as a science and a profession.

Annual dues for Fellows are \$17.50, except that for his first five years of membership, a member pays \$12.50 a year. Fellows receive the same journals as Associates.

In the American Psychological Association, no one is made a Fellow except at his own request.

Life Members

Life Membership is open to members who have reached the age of 65 and who have been members for twenty years. They are exempt from dues, and receive the *American Psychologist* and the *Directory*.

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